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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Goods Custom Made.
id expressly for retail trade—Opera House Shoe ore.

The Weekly Commercial
ay be had to-day, containing a mass of the most luable reading. Price 5 cents at our counter. Subscription $2 00 per year.

Silk,
McClarran & McKennan's Dry Store.

Prices Current
r the Farmer, the Dealer and the Housekeeper, ll be found in the Weekly Commercial published on turday.

tenbenville Female Seminary.
The second quarter of the Winter Session of this hool will begin January 15th—Rev. C. C. Beatty, D. LL. D., Superintendent; Rev. A. M. Reid, A. , Principal.

An Original Sermon
ill be found in the Weekly Commercial, published Saturday.

King's Ambrosia,
McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

Benwood Boarding School,
r Boys, New Brighton, Pa., reopens January 8th, od

The "Cable" News
pears in the Weekly commercial, published on Saturday.

Chevalier's Lie for the Hair,
McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

Another Sale of Territory
ade yesterday for "Liming's Improved Stovepipe." Now is the time to call at 11 Fifth street, J. N. Whidden leaves in a few days to "put a imper" on more Western states.

Chas. W. Nolen's
re Cod Liver Oil prepared for Medicinal use. This has been approved of and recommended by most eminent Physicians of this city and elsewhere.
The utmost reliance may be placed upon its genuiness and superior quality; and when used judiously is found to be a most effectual remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Rheumatism, and all Scrofulous diseases.
Is mode of preparation is so superior, as to enable to be prescribed in the most delicate palate without ness or aversion.
For sale by Nolen & Sweeny, No. 122 South Front et, Philadelphia, and by the Druggists generally roughout the country.

lubs for the Weekly Commercial
pplied at $1 50 per copy in packages of 20, with extra copy for the Agent.

Remember,
Clarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market eet, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

The Best Tonic.
aswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro—Phosphorated ir of Calisaya. The fine tonic color is due od; the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve sue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful ow to the digestive organs.
he pint contains the virtues of one ounce of Calisaya, done teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus. Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. r sale by all Druggists. no17-smS&W

The Weekly Commercial.
mammoth sheet, full of news. Price $2 00 per r.

English and Scotch Ales,
McClarran and McKennan's Drug Store.

This is Your Opportunity.
Richard E. Breed, No. 100 Wood street, has received new invoices of rare and desirable Housefurnishing Goods of every description, which cannot be t at any other establishment in Pittsburgh. Also, a endid new stock of fine China Table Ware, Queensre Glassware, and Silver Ware, for the table, and toilette purposes. Mr. Breed invites especial attention to his stock of elegant Bohemian Table Glassware, Ferlor and Toilette Ornaments, magnifi French Dinner Sets, very rarely equalled. Every iety of Britannia ware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods at this establishment has been purchased by proprietor with great care. Every article is warted, and in the matter of price no other China ouse in the city can or will offer such exceedingly ral inducements. Call and examine.

Out on Saturday
ur Weekly, containing more useful reading matter n any paper in the States. Price $2 00 per year.

Duff's College, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ve again recommend all of our readers who desire horough and reliable business education to send the new Quarto Circular of this Institution just ublished for 1867. An examination of it will enable to judge of the superi radvan ages offered by long established in this city, being conducted by experienced merchant. It also contains an artistd engraving of W. H. Duff's Business and Ornatal Writing, executed by himself, and which is beautiful style of writing. Mailed free by P. ff & Son, Pittsburgh.

Answers the Purpose of all Others.
I like the paper sacks manufactured by Godfrey lark, No. 357 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., beuse if I had any others, I should still want them. I having theirs, it answers the purpose of all the t. Their sacks, I am convinced, are better made t are more durable than any other paper sacks r introduced in the market. I know several mils, who have rejected paper sacks of all other ke, and will only use Godfrey & Clark's." This is kind of testimony the millers are continually giving favor of Godfrey & Clark's unrivaled American paper sacks for putting up wheat and buckwheat ur in small bulk of from one to fifty pounds; and ch sold for the same as charged by Eastern and er sack manufacturers. *less the cost and delays of ght.*

ie Gorham Manufacturing Co.,
rsmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade t they are producing fine electro-plated goods, comising full dinner and tea services and table ware of ry description, of a very superior kind of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon ich is a deposit of pure silver of much thickness that process all the advantages of solid silver in utility, l from beauty of design and superior finish are unlinishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing mpany refer with confidence to the high reputation ve established in the production of solid silver re in which they have been for many years engaged, t they now assure the public that they will fully tain that reputation by the production of ectro-plated wares of such quality and exne durability as will insure entire satisfaction the purchaser. All articles made by them are mped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

d all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necesy particularly to call the attention of purchasers to above trade-mark, as their designs have been ady extensively imitated. These goods can only procured from responsible dealers throughout the untry. no12-sod-ym

Eureka Hair Restorative,
McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

We Understand
d don't doubt it in the least that the enterprising op, P. C. Pillot, is sending out preparatory to ning Saturday night, his entire holiday stock at est cost prices.
O. H. P. R. R. That's it.
iversidе Magazine—at Pittock's.
all ep, Skaters—at Pittock's.
ories—at Pittock's.
heatrical and prominent people Photos. at Pittock's.
Nasby"—Pittock has it.
ribune Almanac will be ready in a few days, at Pittock's.
erescopic Views—a new lot coming, at Pittock's.
t, Elmo, Sunny Bank, Griffith Gaunt, and other e books, at Pittock's.
erpents, Invisible Photos, both entertaining for parlor, at Pittock's.
Write to me"—stationery at Pittock's.
ost opened, a large stock of Blank Books, at Pittock's.

The Daily Commercial

The Alabama Claims.

Frederick Bruce and Mr. Seward have had a ntracted interview. The inevitable whisper at always proceeds from Governmental Departments when anything of apparent significance occurs, in this instance hints that the interview related to the Alabama claims and the consideration of a proposal which Sir Frederick was empowered to make to the effect that a whole matter, as pending between the United States and British Governments during the ar past, should be submitted to a Board of bitration.

ritish View of McCulloch's Annual Report.

[From the London Times, December 18.]
At first sight nothing is more striking than the astonishment of the American financier. We are astonished at the spectacle of a great self-governed nation undergoing, apparently without murmur or remonstrance, a load of taxation which is without a parallel in history. Not by is the actual amount of revenue raised for itional purposes in the United States of greater an has ever been raised elsewhere; it is further shed by a system of imposts of the most galling and extravagant nature. The chimney and fire-tax hateness of our own financial system in our rst days are simple compared with those of the Union. The exercise of every trade is fetched by this peculiar burden, every act of sale made the occasion of levying a tribute to the nasury. The total revenue thus acquired is n excess of the current wants of the nation, and a surplus accrues of such a magnitude to promise to pay off its stupendous debt before the generation passes away which saw it ntracted.
andor must compel us to acknowledge that the result surprises us not only in itself, but because it runs counter to what we anticipated. sidering the quarter in which it is discovered. No one among us believed that the merican nation would commence the liquidation of its debt as soon as the war was e, and we had reason for our disbelief. The duct of the greater number of States in past ne, cast—nay, the conduct of every State in e Union, with the single exception of Massachusetts, at this moment casts—a slur of suspiion upon the honesty of the collective nation. ere each member of the federation starts from its bargain, and refuses to pay its stall, or pays debts borrowed in good with per promises worth from a half to two-thirds eir nominal value, what security was there r the hopes of the federation itself? Our obts were justifiable, but the federation has therto put to silence our suspicion, and, indeed, is showing an example which might stir the nations of the Old World to emulate its added.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1867. NO. 105.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Pension Appointments.

Changes Proposed in the Law.

The Tenure of Office.

Penalties for Holding Office After Rejection by the Senate.

Nepotism in Agricultural Bureau.

Penal Servitude in Maryland.

The New Orleans Riots Duly Planned.

The Impeachment Investigation.

Unpopularity of the Project.

Bribery in Senatorial Elections to be Punished.

Arming of the Democracy Suggested.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, January 11, 1867.

The Senate.

The proceedings of the Senate were dull to-day, and the number of Senators in attendance was very small. It required a strong effort to bring out a quorum for any of the several votes taken, and during the greater part of the day, there were not more than a dozen in their seats on the floor.

The New Pension Law.

The bill in regard to the appointment of pension agents was up, and was discussed, but was again laid over on the suggestion that Mr. Fessenden wished to modify or amend it. When the subject was postponed, the following amendment, offered by Mr. Sumner, was under discussion: That all other agents or officers appointed by the President, or by the head of any department whose salary or compensation derived from fees or otherwise exceed one thousand dollars annually, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and the term of office of all such officers appointed since the first day of July, 1866, shall expire at the end of thirty days from the passage of this act; provided, that this is not applicable to clerks of the departments.

The Tenure of Office.

The bill to regulate the tenure of office came up at one o'clock. Mr. Edmunds offered as an amendment to the bill, a section prescribing a punishment of ten thousand dollars fine or five years imprisonment, or both, for any one who shall exercise the duties of an office to which he was rejected by the Senate, and the same for making out or signing a commission to a person so rejected. The bill was still under discussion, when, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate went into executive session, and after a short time spent therein adjourned till Monday.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The House spent most of the day on the private calendar, and, although the Legislative Appropriation bill. A long debate followed on the item appropriating eighty-five thousand dollars for the agricultural bureau. Messrs. Schenck, Morrill and Broomall denounced the head of the Bureau for his nepotism, inefficiency and corruption. Pending a motion to strike out the entire appropriation, the House adjourned.

Selling Convicts into Slavery.

The House Judiciary Committee met to-day, on investigation, into that the sale of colored people in Maryland into penal servitude has been going on in that State for thirty years, and the recent sales had no reference to the Civil Rights law, but were made under the laws of the State. The committee intimates intimate that the practice will be stopped, if the Supreme Court decides the Civil Rights Bill to be constitutional.

The New Orleans Riots.

The report of the Committee on the New Orleans riots will not be ready for prese ntation to the House before the first of February. The majority report will show that the riot was duly planned, and further that Union men are unsafe in Louisiana. The minority report will present the reverse of that statement.

The Impeachment Investigation.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day appointed a sub-committee to take evidence on the impeachment question, composed of Messrs. Wilson, Boutwell, and Williams of Pittsburgh. There appears to be considerable delay in getting to work on this branch of the case.

Complaint of Texas.

The Texas delegation have visited the President, and complained that General Kiddoo, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State, has issued an order annulling a State law relating to contracts with the freedmen. The President sent for the law, and has issued an order requesting General Howard to have the one suspending the local law rescinded.

Bribery in Senatorial Elections.

An elaborate bill is being prepared, and will soon be introduced in the House, punishing bribery and fraud in all congressional elections. All of the parliamentary laws in England have been consulted in framing the new bill, which will by especially reach cases wherever fraud is charged in senatorial elections.

Lengthy Session of the House Proposed.

The Committee on Appropriations stated to-day that they would have to ask the House to sit every day except Sunday, in order to dispose of the appropriation bills before the 4th of March. It will be seen from this that there is but little time in which to consider the reconstruction question and the financial measures already pending.

Unpopularity of Impeachment.

Senators and members are in the daily receipt of letters urging them to go against the impeachment project, on the ground principally that it is injuring the business of the country. The movement does not appear to meet with great favor in the Senate.

Senatorial Caucus.

The propriety of holding a Senatorial caucus to select a new chairman to fill the vacancy in the Senate in the case of Mr. Foster, whose term expires March 4th, is being considered. It is probable that one will be held about the 4th of March.

Proposed Arming of the Democracy.

The evening administration organ urges an armed organization of the Democratic party.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts are now averaging about half a million dollars per day.

Cabinet Meeting.

There was a protracted Cabinet meeting today, at which the reconstruction question was again discussed. The opinion of the Cabinet was unanimous against the territorial project.

Universal Suffrage in Territories.

The President, it was intimated, would sign the bill for universal suffrage in the Territories.

The Whisky Tax.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided against making any reduction of tax on distilled spirits, as recommended by the Special Commissioner of Revenue Wells.

Confirmation.

The Senate had an executive session to-day, but made no confirmations of any account.

A Far-Fetched Sensation.

LACROSSE, Wis., January 11.—The *Democrat* this evening publishes copies of letters just unearthed at Washington, over the signature of Major Generals Sheridan, Steele and Weitzel, in which they plan the subjugation of Mexico, the Mexican Republic, while in service on the Texan frontier, authority to raise troops and arming the United States for all time to come to prosecute the war against Napoleon. They also openly violate the neutrality law by giving warrants for piracy and transportation to Mexican troops against our stipulations of neutrality with France and Austria. The publication of these important letters explains the cause of our trouble with France, as copies of these same letters have been received by Napoleon. In this matter the Generals named, the President and Secretary Seward are implicated.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—The *Times* this morning publishes an article in reference to the approaching meeting of the Legislature, the calling of a State Convention to remodel the present Constitution, and presenting to the people an instrument which, being adopted by them, will be beyond cavil or doubt, the fundamental law, is urged as a measure that will have the most beneficial results. It will remove all cause of difference between the Executive and Legislature, and secure that harmony which has been the object of the Constitution since the organization of the State government.

Another Fenian Sentenced to be Hung.

TORONTO, C. W., January 11.—Judge Morrison and Judge Wilson presided in court to-day. Timothy Kelley was arraigned, charged with invading the Province in June last. He pleaded guilty. Hon. Mr. Cameron opened the case for the prosecution. Mr. McKenzie put in evidence for the defence, of a very superior character, to prove the conduct of the prisoner, but that he was at times given to drinking. The case was given to the jury, who, after an absence of an hour and a half, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged March 5th.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—United States Commissioner Hitchman, before whom were brought the parties recently arrested in Lexington by the United States Marshal Wallace, under the Civil Rights bill, for implication in certain acts of the State militia in that place, has transferred the case to the Western District, and the prisoners will be taken to Jefferson City for examination before Commissioner Peabody. The anniversary of the abolition of slavery in Missouri was appropriately celebrated by the colored people to-day.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

Acts of Incorporation Presented

Nominations for United States Senator.

Important Amendment to State Constitution Asked For.

Wilkesbarre and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

The House Committees.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

No Ground for the Charges.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, January 11, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. Landon, from the Committee on Railroads, reported an act to incorporate the Wilkesbarre and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

Mr. Lowry, of Erie, on behalf of the committee on the part of the Senate stated that there had been nothing to report in reference to the alleged corruption.

Mr. Graham nominated Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny, for United States Senator.

Bills Presented.

Mr Bigham, an act to incorporate the Meadville Eureka Life and Accident Company. Several Pittsburghers are named as corporators.

Mr. Lowry, an act to incorporate the German Insurance and Trust Company, of Erie.

Mr. Brown, an act to incorporate the Germantown Cemetery Association.

Mr. Lowry, an act to incorporate the Germania Savings Institution, of Erie.

Several nominations for United States Senator were made.

The Constitutional amendments were made the special order for Monday.

Adjourned until Monday evening at seven and half o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker Glass announced the standing committees for the House:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Waddell, Lee, Quay, McCamant, Wham, McMurrin, Barton, Clark, Armstrong, Hall, Hopkins, Allison, Woodward, Wharton, Kinney, Phelan, Westbrook, Chalfant, Boyle, Meyers and Gregory.

Judiciary, General—Messrs. Mann, Mechling, Quay, Waddell, Wingard, Davis, Boyle, Jenks and Meyers.

Judiciary, Local—Messrs. McCreary, Barton, Ewing, Harbison, Webb, Allen, Morrell, Craig, Jones, Phelan and Tharp.

Railroads—Messrs. Philadelphia; McKee, Pittsburgh; Wham, Venango; Harbison, Lawrence; Cameron, Susquehanna; Humphrey, Tioga; Marks, Philadelphia; Stumbaugh, Franklin; Davis, Philadelphia; Kimbell, Indiana; Mechling, Bucks; Fulton, Butler; Stehman, Lancaster; Waddell, Chester; Watt, Philadelphia; Wilson, Pittsburgh; Weller, Somerset; Subers, Philadelphia; Jenks, Jefferson; Jones, Philadelphia; Koon, Lancaster.

Mr. McCherrin nominated Samuel A. Purviance, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Linton nominated Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, of Cambria, for United States Senator.

Petitions Presented.

A remonstrance of citizens of Beaver against the passage of a law prohibiting the use of petroleum for illuminating purposes.

Memorial of Pennsylvania Agricultural College in relation to its endowment, and to extend its experimental farm.

Petition of citizens of Jefferson county, praying for the repeal of the law authorizing the County Commissioners to grant licenses.

For a change in the road laws of Erie county. From Fayette county for a law to authorize the widow to control the property after the death of the husband.

Petitions from Somerset county for a free railroad law.

From York county for the rebuilding of the Columbia bridge over the Susquehanna river.

From Bradford county for a law further regulating the management of billiard saloons and bowling alleys.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny county, presented the petition of A. W. Foster for an amendment to the constitution so that representatives may be voted for at large without regard to districts.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny county, presented a petition of the inhabitants of East Birmingham for authority to borrow money for erecting a school house.

Several persons were nominated for United States Senator, to be voted for on the 16th instant.

Mr. Mann, of Potter county, offered a resolution to inquire as to all the property in the State exempt from taxation. Passed.

A resolution calling for a report on the affairs of the Venango Bank. Passed.

A resolution was passed ordering the printing of the reports of the Gettysburg Cemetery Association, and Susquehanna Fish Committee, and the report of the State Military Historian.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7½ o'clock

Delay in Legislation—The Case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company—The State Library.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, January 10, 1867.

Progress of Legislation.

The business of legislation has thus far proceeded slowly, and much of what has been consummated has been done in an irregular and confused manner. The fact that the House committees have been so long announced, gives members a quasi excuse for asking leave to make statements, and on leave granted, out pops some bill put upon its final passage on a suspension of the rules. Mr. McCreary to day announced his determination to object, hereafter, in every instance, to such irregularities, unless some urgent excuse could be offered. He was ably sustained in debate, by Messrs. Waddell and Davis. A member from Wyoming took the matter up, and made an attempt to have a local bill passed out of order, so that hereafter we shall have the eighth rule inforced, which prescribes first, letters, petitions, memorials, &c.; second, original resolutions; third, reports of committees; fourth, bills in place; fifth, bills on a third reading. The constant lobbying about United States Senator is another prominent cause of delay and confusion.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

I am glad to notice that members are being furnished with copies of the jury verdict and decree of Judge Mellon, rendered and made at Williamsport, June, 1866, in the case of "City of Baltimore against Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, et. al." Judge Wilson McCandless, on that occasion, furnished the jury with elaborate instructions as to what constitutes "misuse and abuse" of a corporation's franchise, and after ten minutes deliberation, they found that the company *had* so abused or misused their corporate privileges within the true meaning of their act of incorporation and its supplements. The decree made in pursuance of such finding, or deed, adjudged and decreed that the two acts of Assembly of 18th day of August, 1864, so far as they effect the rights and franchises of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road are, and are adjudged to be, unconstitutional, null and void, and of no force or effect. The argument of the case at Williamsport on June, 1866, the year before, secured a decision of the Court that the act of August 19, 1864, repealing the charter of the Connellsville road, was unconstitutional and of no effect. But now, in order to secure delay, and as far as practicable against the conscience of the Courts, and conscience of all honest men, in flagrant defiance of the earnest desire of the corporators, and the people generally of Western Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Railroad, through its dummy, Delaware, Connellsville and Southern Railroad, has appealed from the decision of the United States Court to the United States Supreme Court in general term, and may in this way lock up the case for three or four years. Meanwhile the Connellsville Company would have especial facilities, by reason of the plethora in the currency, and through other resources necessarily temporary, to complete their work and begin to secure some returns from an enterprise which has been prosecuted through years of adversity, in good and evil repute. The Legislature is now asked to repeal the Act of August 19, 1864—already declared unconstitutional—and thus give the road the quickest means of removing the present obstacles to an immediate completion, for which it has abundant resources. Must the people of the west have all cause of difference between the Executive and Legislature, and secure that harmony which has been the object of the Constitution since the organization of the State government.

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BY THE CABLE.

French Transports Sailed for Mexico.

Carlotta's Health Improving.

Commercial Panic at Shanghai.

The Eastern Question.

Note from the Sublime Porte.

U. S. Squadron at Carthagena.

PARIS, January 11.—The monitor Miantonomah and the rest of the United States squadron, are at Carthagena, and attract great attention.

Impeachment.

The Paris *Presse* warns the American people against evils of impeaching the President.

Carlotta's Health Improving.

VIENNA, January 11.—The health of the Empress Carlotta is greatly improved.

Panic at Shanghai.

LONDON, January 11.—There are rumors of a commercial panic at Shanghai.

Sailing of French Transports.

PARIS, January 11.—Seven more transports have sailed for Mexico. It is believed that the French troops there will be ready for embarkation by the 15th of February.

The Eastern Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.—The Porte has issued a note to the different powers, calling their serious attention to the state of affairs between the Ottoman Empire and Greece, and says that if no favorable result is received by its efforts to maintain peace, the necessary steps for the defense of Turkish honor and national integrity will be made.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 10.—The steamer Deutchland, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 11, Noon.—5 20s 73; Erie 45¾; Illinois Central 86¼.

LONDON, January 11, Evening.—Consols 91; Erie 44¾; Illinois Central 86¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Sales of Cotton for the week, 41,000 bales; market dull to day; sales of 8,000 bales at 14⅞.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—Cotton closed dull and unchanged.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, January 10.—Rentes closed at 68f. 85c.

STEPHENS THE FENIAN.

Speculations About Him in New York.

[From the Tribune of the 10th.]

For the last two or three days the Fenians of this city have manifested the most intense excitement in regard to the report published in the *Tribune* that the C. O. I. K. James Stephens was still in New York, without any intention of keeping his often reiterated promise of fighting the English Government for the possession of Ireland. Letters and telegrams were current in regard to the location of Stephens's hiding place, and desperate threats of personal violence were made by Fenians, encouraged by the enraged and deceived members of the Fenian Brotherhood. Since Head Centre Kelly was caught, in consequence of this extraordinary state of feeling among the Irish people, Mr. Stephens has had the deemed it safer to avoid detection by changing his residence, than to allow himself to be recognized by an infuriated mob, which would be certain to collect on his appearance in public. Like a man who has heavily outlived his welcome, Stephens would attempt to escape from the city of London, and has been for the last week, for the purpose of taking passage in a European steamer, in order to give himself up to the British Government. Stephens has had the means to defray his expenses and interest on the public debt, leaving the principal to those of more wealthy habits. Mr. Stephens has succeeded, in having put down rebellion, shall accomplish the work of the organization, if it will have it done well, and may properly leave at least a part of the debt for the coming generation.

On this latter point, perhaps he says it is impossible to deny four millions of free colored people the right to vote, when they are called to support. Taxation and representation should go together, but the franchise is a natural right and should not be subjected to conditions for the benefit of society. He says the Constitutional Amendment question has been fully discussed, recommends its consideration, and hopes that its ratification will soon be published to the world as the final adjudication of the spirit and purpose of the people of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 10.—The Republican caucus to-night nominated Governor Morton for the United States Senator, he receiving all the votes cast, four members not voting.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, January 11.—The Senate to-day unanimously adopted the House Joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special says a resolution before the Senate declares the amendment of the Constitution to allow negroes to vote, and also giving all persons voting the right to hold office, would destroy the elective franchise, which was made the special order for next Thursday.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 11.—The Maine House of Representatives ratified the Constitutional Amendment to-day by a vote of 128 to 3. The latter, with two exceptions, were Democrats. The former were all Republicans. The House has passed a bill extending existing at the time said company was chartered, to the State's share of the revenue derived from the company equitably among the counties of the State for educational purposes. Ordered to be engrossed.

To-day Mr. Parker offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the right of the State to repeal certain provisions of the charter of the Illinois Central Railroad, whereby the remaining 7 per cent. of the gross receipts, and also to provide that after the extension of the Internal Improvement Bonds, after the expiration of ten years after the completion of the road and branches, to be offered at public sale, the proceeds of the sale of the lands and proceeds applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds of the company. Adopted.

BUFFALO, January 11.—The bill passed last winter by the State Legislature prohibiting the granting of free passes on the railroads has been revoked.

Montana.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.—The Legislature of Montana passed and the Governor signed a bill to remove the seat of Government to Helena.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, January 11.—Governor Morton to-day delivered the message to the Legislature in Joint Convention this afternoon. The message is very long. The financial condition of the State is highly favorable. Expenses for the present period in her history. The total indebtedness of the State is three hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, upon which a reduction of over one million will be made by July next. The population of the State is rapidly increasing. From statistics shown, it is probable that the population of Indiana in 1870 will be over two millions. The passage of a registry law, and establishment of an Emigration Bureau, and sending agents to Europe to encourage emigration is recommended.

The school fund of the State is estimated at nearly eight millions of dollars. It is recommends provision by law for a uniform system of common schools, whereby children may be without charge and equally open to all. The present laws should be so amended as to require the maintenance of colored children, and such proportion of the school fund as may be in proportion to the number of colored children be set apart and applied to their education by separate schools. He urges a liberal appropriation for soldiers' and sailors' orphans.

On the national debt and currency question he is opposed to the present generation paying the whole debt, the inflation of the South caused the contraction of the debt, and they and their children should pay their proportion, which, in the destitution and poverty of the South at present time, they are unable to do. He is, therefore, in favor of taxation sufficient to pay the Government expenses and interest on the public debt, leaving the principal to those of more wealthy habits. He is in favor of the Government having put down rebellion, shall accomplish the work of reconstruction, if it will have it done well, and may properly leave at least a part of the debt for the coming generation.

On the currency question he says he is it is impossible to deny four millions of free colored people the right to vote, when they are called to support. Taxation and representation should go together, but the franchise is a natural right and should not be subjected to conditions for the benefit of society. He says the Constitutional Amendment question has been fully discussed, recommends its consideration, and hopes that its ratification will soon be published to the world as the final adjudication of the spirit and purpose of the people of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 11.—The Republican caucus to-night nominated Governor Morton for the United States Senator, he receiving all the votes cast, four members not voting.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, January 11.—The Senate to-day unanimously adopted the House Joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special says a resolution before the Senate declares the amendment of the Constitution to allow negroes to vote, and also giving all persons voting the right to hold office, would destroy the elective franchise, which was made the special order for next Thursday.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 11.—The Maine House of Representatives ratified the Constitutional Amendment to-day by a vote of 128 to 3. The latter, with two exceptions, were Democrats. The former were all Republicans. The House has passed a bill extending existing at the time said company was chartered, to the State's share of the revenue derived from the company equitably among the counties of the State for educational purposes. Ordered to be engrossed.

To-day Mr. Parker offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the right of the State to repeal certain provisions of the charter of the Illinois Central Railroad, whereby the remaining 7 per cent. of the gross receipts, and also to provide that after the expiration of ten years after the completion of the road and branches, to be offered at public sale, the proceeds of the sale of the lands and proceeds applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds of the company. Adopted.

BUFFALO, January 11.—The bill passed last winter by the State Legislature prohibiting the granting of free passes on the railroads has been revoked.

Montana.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.—The Legislature of Montana passed and the Governor signed a bill to remove the seat of Government to Helena.

Indiana.

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MEXICO.

Rejoicing Over Liberal Successes.

Cortinas Investing Matamoras.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—A Matamoras letter of the 6th says there is great rejoicing over the surrender of Guadalajara and the expulsion of Ogalde. The adjutant-general of Barrizabal, the new Governor of Tamaulipas, gives great satisfaction.

A letter from Brownsville, dated January 7th, says Cortina has just arrived, with a force in front of Matamoras, and will at once invest the city.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, January 11.—In the Illinois Legislature yesterday, Mr. Ford offered a resolution to amend the State Constitution to prevent the Legislature from authorizing railroad Central Railroad from its obligations to pay into the State Treasury seven per cent. of the gross receipts, and also to provide that after the extension of the Internal Improvement Bonds, after the expiration of ten years after the completion of the road and branches, to be offered at public sale, the proceeds of the sale of the lands and proceeds applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds of the company. Adopted.

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The above mentioned rumor, that Stephens intended leaving this city last evening by the 6 o'clock train of the Erie Railroad, attracted a number of Fenians to the New Haven depot. After the train had left the watchmen indulged in the most extravagant demonstrations of rejoiced flight of the C. O. I. K. Some declared that they believed that he was on the train, and that he had effected an entrance to the cars through the agency of some person or persons employed at the depot.

STATE ITEMS.

The Commissioners of Lehigh county have offered a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest of Baringer, who attempted to murder his wife, in Catasauqua, on Sunday night last. Baringer desired to inherit his mother-in-law's property, and attempted to kill his wife and mother with a butcher knife, but the latter fought him and compelled him to flee.

The wagon of the Hope Express Company was robbed between Wilkesbarre and Kingston, at about half past six o'clock on Wednesday evening, by six men, who caught the horses and held loaded pistols at the heads of the drivers while they robbed the express of the express pouches containing $1,000 in five-twenty bonds of the new issue, $1,000 in United States Bonds, $5,000 francs can be carried on and kept up. However great and persistent may be the pushing forward their operations in the East can be learned from that portion of the report which says that funds are not to be pushed so as to keep steady pace with those of the foremost English and Scotch bankers. They have also resolved to double their capital. The shares hold well in the market, selling at a premium.

BEAUREGARD ON THE SITUATION.

He Opposes the Constitutional Amendment—The South Should Protect Its Own Interests and the Consolidated Government.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—A letter from General Beauregard to William H. C. King, editor of the *Times*, appears to-morrow morning, referring to statements published in the Northern papers, about his position on national questions, as General Beauregard states that he did not make a speech at Canton, but said in private conversations that the South had defended what it conceived to be its constitutional rights, and having appealed to arbitration of arms, it yielded to the decision of the sword, and that he believed the Southern people were now willing to accept the Constitution as made by the war, and understood by the Supreme Court. Regarding the Constitutional Amendment, he said he had little opportunity to get through the papers, to ascertain the public sentiment, but he believed the sentiment was that the South should not accept it, as its interests and manhood forbade. The South was at the mercy of the North. It should never do anything which its honor could not approve. It should protect the negroes and whites, at last, if he must use the word, the consolidated government. He meant a common, federal, national government, properly operating under the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—The steamer Golden City, from Panama, sailed with one million four hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars, for New York.

Further accounts say the fire at Hong Kong was the most destructive ever known there. Hundreds of houses were burned and many lives lost. The West quarter of the city, owned by Chinese were consumed, the Valuejoi which its impossible to estimate.

A junk has been destroyed by the British gunboats in the harbor of Low Loo.

Miners Murdered by Indians in Colorado.

DENVER, January 10.—There is intense excitement over the news of the passage of the Colorado River by Canutiate.

The shipments of gold from Colorado for the week ending January 4th was $30,000.

Salt Lake papers give accounts of the massacre of nine miners by the Indians, near Collville, Colorado river.

The Russo-American Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.—A New Westminster (

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1867.

THE report from Mexico, that MAXIMILIAN is about to abdicate, comes to us almost as a necessary consequence—not that it is necessarily true, but because it has been fully three weeks since the opposite sort of thing had currency. It would be quite unheard-of were a piece of news to remain uncontradicted longer than that, as for the report itself, it probably is as true as any we have had from that quarter for some time back.

THE Democrats of Ohio, whereof VALLANDIGHAM is the high-priest, at their recent State Convention, gave the Supreme Court their special indorsement, coupling with Mr. JOHNSON, for whom they expressed almost equal admiration. The fact needs no comment.

THERE could be nothing more proper than the resolution which passed our Legislature, raising a committee to investigate the alleged bribery in connection with the U. S. Senator question. And especially was it a happy thought to amend so as to make it applicable to "other matters." It showed an appreciation of the fitness of things hardly to be expected. Only one step more seems to be needed, which is a provision for a standing committee—as a permanent necessity—on Bribery and Corruption. Our Legislature evidently knew in what field there is work to be done,—the singular part of it being that there should be this manifestly honest confession.

RE NEW SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.

The selection by the Republican caucus of New York of the Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, for the United States Senate, to succeed the Hon. IRA HARRIS, insures an infusion of genuine stiff-backed, morally courageous and thoroughly intelligent Radicalism. Mr. CONKLING, though a young man, yet is in his third Congressional term. He has certain qualities of statesmanship much needed at this time. While he is progressive he is not hot-headed; though in breadth and experience not the equal of Judge HARRIS, he is his superior in his general "make-up" and adaptability to the times and the theater in which he is called to be at actor.

SOVEREIGNITY OF THE PEOPLE.

Two or three days since, we laid before the readers of the COMMERCIAL, some of our views, of the late decision of the Supreme Court, intimating especially that the expression of the people's mind by the war, rendered inapplicable to future cases, either Constitutional or Statutory provisions or judicial decisions, which were inconsistent with the decisions of the war. This decision rests on the original and supreme authority of the people, from whom the Government in all its branches, and in one as much as another, derives its being and authority.

We this morning present the views of another writer, on the same subject, who, while reviewing the MILLIGAN case more closely than we pretended to do, arrives at the same conclusion that we did, and assigns for it substantially the same reasons. We commend the article to attentive perusal.

It is evident that the Judiciary, as well as the other branches of the Government, is under the obligations of law, and has its sphere and its functions prescribed by law. All due honor and obedience may be rendered to the courts and the decisions, without ascribing to it either supremacy of power or infallibility of judgment. The will of the people is the law of the land. We admit, of course, and maintain, that in ordinary cases, this will must be expressed through prescribed processes of legislation. But in a case of insurrection, of such proportions as that of the Secessionists, the safety of the Republic demanded that the will of the loyal people—the only ones whose will was to be consulted in such a case—should be expressed in immediate action, and their acts and proceedings as a war power, were in fact their direct legislation. This, which was absolutely necessary to the safety of the Republic, was worthy of respect as any legislation ever enacted, in organic or statute laws. And no court, while our Government retains its accredited character as a Republican government, has the right to set aside or ignore the decisions thus made, the solemn and awful decisions made under the arbitrament of the sword.

The consequences that would result from the application of the general principles which we oppose, and which we think are involved in the opinion of the court, would be endless litigation, disorder and injustice. To some of these, "Veteran Observer" refers. But their number and variety, it would take years of strife and conflict to develope. The principal and comprehensive evil, we fear, would be the ultimate triumph of the slaveholders' conspiracy over freedom and loyalty, and that through an instrumentality from which it had not been looked for, the Supreme Court.

THE passage of the bills admitting Colorado and Nebraska into the Union, with the provision that within said States there shall be no abridgement or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise or of any other right to any person on account of color or race, and the passage of the District suffrage bill, pretty thoroughly commits the Republican party to the principle of universal suffrage.

A WASHINGTON dispatch asserts that the announcement of CAMERON's nomination caused a good deal of money to change hands. If all the rumors with which the air is filled be not untrue, much more money changed hands to insure the nomination.

EXTREMELY FUNNY.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, with refreshing simplicity, asserts that "the moral element of the Legislature" is "entirely committed to Mr. CAMERON." The remark is excessively hard on "the moral element."

IT seems to be well settled that the President does not obtain much comfort from Gen. GRANT, who told him that he thought the feature of the bill he has just vetoed, which disfranchised rebels, was the best of them all, and for that reason he was opposed to the veto.

THE Railroads of Illinois are likely to come under the scrutiny of the Legislature this winter. Gen. HULBERT has made a movement, having for its object wholesome restrictions relative to carrying freight. Throughout the West the subject is one of great interest, and it is evident that the question whether great corporations or the people shall govern, has ceased to be merely a local one.

THE New York press utters some strange and, we would suppose, rather unpleasant things, in relation to affairs in their city. The elections and the administration of the the municipal government and the statistics of crime and the enormous city debt, are enough to demonstrate to outsiders that there is something peculiar, that gives New York a different character from that of some other American cities and a different one from that of her former self.

One of the oddest things—one that, perhaps, accounts for some of her other peculiarities—is the following which the press gives from their late census. We quote it from the New York *Times:*

"It appears that in New York city there are 407,506 native-born inhabitants, of whom 51,500, or one in eight, (exactly 1 in 8 91,) are voters; and there are 418,830 foreign-born inhabitants, of whom 77,476, or 1 in 4, (exactly 1 in 4 11,) are voters. *Ergo*—It takes twice as many natives as it does foreigners to elect any officer. There is no parallel to this in any city of the world."

A CONSIDERABLE number of prosecutions for illegal arrest and false imprisonment have been recently disposed of by the Police Commissioners in New York. The decisions in them all, according to the reports, were that the officers had done no more than their duty, and that the virtuous and indignant complainants had got no more than they deserved.

The records with our opinion, recently expressed in relation to cases connected with the war. Those persons whose ideas of the majesty of the law do not come into play till their misconduct in word or deed has made them obnoxious to its penalties, should not be encouraged to annoy the officers of the law with vexatious prosecutions, because of their faithful performance of their duties. Party sympathy here may do immense injury to the interests of justice, order and peace, by giving countenance to such vexations; and courts, did they encourage them, might do even more, besides bringing themselves into discredit. The cases are probably extremely rare in which wanton arrests or imprisonments are made. And it is not one of the least evils resulting from these vengeful or black-mailing suits for false arrests, that they turn away attention, sympathy and action from the few rare cases that may occur in which there is real ground of complaint.

THE EXPERIMENTING GROUND.

It suits our idea of propriety admirably, that Washington and the District of Columbia—Uncle Sam's particular patch—should be the experimenting ground for Republican politics. And we cannot but be cheered, in our anticipations of the future, by a review of the result of the past operations in that small but important area.

Virtually, it was there that the great question, so warmly and fiercely debated for the four years of war, was decided in favor of the Government and against the arrogant claims of slavery. It is not many years since slave coffles, sad processions of men and women chained together, were frequently marched down Pennsylvania avenue, destined to a life of bondage in the Southern States. Experimental legislation, in the Capitol which these sad processions passed, has put a stop to the disgraceful exhibitions. And since so many negro regiments have marched through that Avenue, the defenders of liberty and the Union, we have no fear that the slave coffle will ever again disgrace that noble street.

The new experiment recently decreed, may as well be made there as any where else. In fact, it is highly proper that that should be its place of beginning. Where should freedom ignore the arbitrary distinctions of a less advanced age, if not at the capital of the free nation? Where so properly shall the fetters be knocked off the mind, as well as the body?

Republican experiments have brought good results; and the correctness of these is attested by the total failure of all antagonist experiments, tried in the same area. Speeches, messages, policies, caucuses, commissions have operated on the same ground, in opposition to Republican interests and ideas, and they have amounted to nothing. On the whole, and in every particular, we see evidence of great advancement and sterling value, in Republican politics, developed by the experiments of the past six years.

GENERAL GRANT manifested his appreciation of the "fourth estate" by sending to the regular congressional reporters and correspondents invitations to his great reception, Tuesday evening.

THE lively New York *Evening Gazette* declares that "the mania for skating which seized almost every body a year or two ago, has fallen off very perceptibly this winter. Especially have ladies known their good sense by giving up the sport. It was never a recreation in which ladies could engage with much security."

IF anything more is needed, to complete the *eclat* of the yacht race, in which each of the fifty vessels did nobly and neither one much better than the others, the climax of gallantry would be put upon the whole splendid affair by the Hesperides, dividing the prize, in generous proportions, with her competitors.

THE men who persist in smoking on the front platform of the street cars in summer, and in chilling us and all the fresh pure atmosphere in cold weather, thus compelling the conductor to hold the door open while he takes their fare, are respectfully requested, in behalf of many passengers who have been stifled with smoke and chilled with drafts of air, to consider whether the best platform would not answer the purpose as well.

SOUTHERN DEBTS.—The thirteenth report of the Boston Board of Trade makes allusion to this subject. In the opinion of the Board statutes of limitation to suits on contracts are reconciliable with justice only on the supposition that the creditors have had an opportunity to recover of the debtors through the usual courts of law; and inasmuch as during the late civil war it was impossible to take any measures to collect the debts in question, justice requires the passage of a law exempting suitors from the operations of the statutes of limitation of the States of the South for a period sufficient to enable loyal creditors to enforce the payment of their demands.

The Price of Apples.

Some thirty years since a temperance mania seized many of our apple growers, and they cut down their orchards. A reaction followed from this extreme as might have been expected, and numerous and orchards on an extended scale sprang up all over the country, and the fear was indulged that the market would be glutted and apples would not pay for picking. The fear has proved groundless. The demand has increased faster than the supply and the price has constantly risen. We well remember when twenty-five cents would buy a bushel of good apples, and a dollar was the common price for a barrel of cider, and if our grandfather had been asked five dollars for a barrel of apples, or ten dollars for a barrel of cider, he would have exclaimed with the astonishment of Hazael, "Is thy servant a dog" that he should yield to such extortion? But we now ask these prices without any qualms of conscience, and our ancestors seem no less astonished or grieved to pay them.

A Great Work.

A great effort will be made in the Illinois Legislature to insure the extension of the canal from Chicago to the Mississippi at or near Rock Island. The estimated cost of the enlargement and extension is $4 000 000. Only sixty miles of new canal are needed to complete the connection, with a proposed feeder from Rock Island, from a point near Dixon. When this work is done, barges can be loaded at any point on the Mississippi, and sent through direct to Chicago. The work is pronounced by practical engineers to be perfectly feasible. It would render only two reshipments necessary between St. Paul and New York—one at Chicago and one at Buffalo.

Drying Up Insolvency.

The N. Y. *Commercial* says: "The depression of business in this city is illustrated by the important statement that one of our heaviest and most prosperous firms, which paid a tax upon several millions of income last year, will this year be unable to pay a single cent, owing to heavy losses and general dullness of trade that reduced the receipts below the usual expenses. We understand that a number of large firms in Broadway and down-town are nearly in the same condition, the New Year balances producing unfavorable results that were not altogther unexpected."

INTELLIGENT SUFFRAGE.—The Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican* remarks that, "ignorant white men, however well intentioned, are very liable to become the dupes of demagogues, and white instinct is probably just as safe a guide as black instinct. The Galveston *Bulletin*, one of the truest and most intelligent Union papers of the South, insists that the negroes will invariably vote with the employers that treat them well and says that Jeff. Davis's old slaves all love him for his kindness, and would vote for him for President to day if they had a chance. The truth is there can be no sure reliance on the votes of blacks, any more than of whites, who cannot read their ballots and the argument for the Massachusetts doctrine of intelligent suffrage holds good a gainst all the ingenious sophisms brought to bear upon it. If we fail to make it national at this grand opportunity we make a mistake not easily corrected and the consequences of which are not doubtful."

AMERICA NO PLACE FOR FOOLS.—In a lecture lately delivered before the London Farmer's Club, Mr. James Howard, the well known manufacturer of implements of Bedford, England, made the following pointed remarks concerning his experiences in a recent visit to the United States: He said he had been profoundly impressed with the happiness, prosperity, energy, intelligence, and self government of the American people. He wondered that so many people are willing to remain in the Old World, without a chance to rise, with hardly a chance to exist, if the United States were crowded as England is, the population would be nearly a thousand millions. In reply, however, to the question whether he thought large and opulent English farmers would do well to send out their sons to America, he remarked that one of the first memoranda which he made in his diary, after seeing the United States, was, that it was no use to send a fool to America. Mr. Howard hit the nail on the head.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION DEFINED.—About a hundred persons sat down at the National Hotel, Washington, on Tuesday night, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The Blairs, the Attorney General, and various members of Congress were present. President Johnson made no speech, but gave the following as a sentiment:

No State of its own will has a right under the Constitution to renounce its place in or to withdraw from the Union, nor has the Congress of the United States the constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to a condition of mere territorial dependency upon a Federal head; one is disruption and dissolution of the government; the other is consolidation and exercise of despotic power. The advocates of the former and the latter are alike enemies of the Union and our constitutional form of government.

THE following resolution offered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Banks, and adopted on the 17th ult., is thought to explain the mission of Assistant Secretary Seward:

WHEREAS, wars destructive of commerce and industry, and prejudicial to republican institutions, have for some time been carried on between Spain and several American States on the Pacific coast, and also between Paraguay and Brazil, and Uruguay and the Argentine Republic on the Atlantic coast; and

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Executive Department of the Government, that the friendly offices of the Government, if practicable, be offered for the promotion of peace and harmony in South America.

IS IT A JOKE?—At a recent meeting of the Boston Numesmatic Society a silver dollar of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, was exhibited. The Emperor's peculiar beard is so drawn as to present, when the coin is reversed, the appearance of the head of a donkey. The members entered into a curious and animated discussion as to whether this was to be an intentional piece of satire on the part of the artist, but it is not impossible that it may have been caused by the difficulty of representing the style of beard worn by his Majesty.

WHEREAS, from a speech recently delivered in South Carolina by General Howard, that there are now over 150,000 colored children being educated in the late rebel States. According to our conservatives, these 150,000 children would be better off in their old condition of slavery, prepared to bring good prices on the auction-block.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The wife of an extensive hose manufacturer in Cincinnati has eloped with a lover. She took advantage of her husband's absence to make purchases of jewelry, &c., to the amount of $13,000, and leon her way South. The affair creates great excitement there.

The bank stock tax case now before the Supreme Court, in Washington, involves more money than any case ever adjudicated in the country. The exemption from, or the subjection to, State and local taxation of $100 000,000, and that annually, for all time, at, say, to average two per cent. per annum, is about the amount involved. Bank stock must be materially influenced in value by the decision, and should it be subject to the tax, will fall in value materially.

During the week ending the 9th about two thousand emigrants arrived at the port of New York, Letters from the Liverpool ship and steamer agents (who make it their business to know) predict that the emigration to America, not only from Ireland, but the Continent, the coming spring and summer, will be the greatest on record,

The quality of wool is tested by taking a lock from the sheep's back, and placing it on a surface representing an inch in length. If the spirals count from thirty to thirty-three in that space the wool is equal to the finest "Electoral" or Saxony wool. The staple is inferior accordingly as it takes a lesser number to fill up the same space.

On the new railroad bridge over the Susquehanna river, at Havre-de-Grace, is the following inscription, "The work of a thousand men for four years. The Egyptian kings, in building their wondrous pyramids, remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, employed hundreds of thousands of men for whole generations, yet the products of all their labors, when measured by the golden rule of usefulness to mankind, sink into insignificance when compared with the four years' work of the one thousand at Havre-de-Grace.

From all parts of Wisconsin come complaints of a lack of snow. Much injury to winter wheat is feared, and the operations of lumbermen, who have been calculating on getting out more logs than ever, are greatly interfered with. In some instances lumbermen have withdrawn their men from the woods.

General Ord's report on the condition of affairs in Arkansas, is frightful. Fifty-two murders of freed persons in various parts of the State took place in three or four months, and the General thinks not half the real number was reported. None of the murderers have been punished.

An interesting decision has been rendered in the Common Pleas Court, in Cincinnati, by Judge Murdock. In June last, some of the colored waiters of the Walnut Street House struck, to compel the proprietor to reinstate one of their associates whom he had discharged. Refusing to work, they were turned out of the house and denied the pay which they subsequently claimed. They subsequently brought suit for their wages. Judge Murdock held in one of the cases, which stands on the same basis as the others, that the waiters had combined to compel their employer to take back a discharged man. By this attempt and a refusal to work, the plaintiff had failed to fulfil his part of the contract existing between employer and employed, and could not, therefore, recover on the action.

A Tonion paper gives an account of the capture of a sea serpent, thirteen feet long, on the coast of France, December 221. It was exhibited alive in Toulon, and viewed by thousands of people. It was four and a half inches in diameter, the upper part of the head of a dark red and the lower a yellowish white. The jaws are about eleven inches long, and the eyes bright, surrounded with a fine thread of a flaming red color.

No arms have been manufactured at Springfield armory during the past year, the operations at that post having been confined to cleaning and repairing arms which were turned in after the war, and to making necessary preparations for converting the Springfield muskets into breech loaders, and about February the armory will be able to turn out at least two hundred breech loaders daily.

PERSONAL.

—A letter dated New York the 9th, says: The latest report about HeadCenter Stephens is, that within the last three days he has changed his residence three times. He is known to have been in a house in East Sixteenth street, on Sunday evening, but since he removed to quarters in East Eleventh street, and here it is reported that he is now stopping. A prominent member of the Brotherhood had an interview with him on Saturday. During the conversation Stephens stated that he was indeed in dread of the Irish people in this city, and that he would sooner give himself up to the British govern ment and let them hang him. That is the substance of all the gossip that is afloat in Fenian circles, and we give it for what it is worth.

—The French journalists report a good thing attributed to Mrs. Bigelow, wife of our ex-Minister at Paris, on the occasion of her taking leave of the Empress. Eugenie expressed great regret at the approaching departure of Mr. Bigelow, whereupon the latter quickly replied: "Oh, your Majesty may be sure that *I* wouldn't have sent in *my* resignation." This was a very delicate way of saying that the Empress had made Mrs. Bigelow's stay in Paris so agreeable that she did not like to leave it.

—When Jeff. Davis was in Congress he was on a committee for the decoration of the capitol. On one of the paintings purchased for the purpose, the South was represented by an Arcadian scene, with a negro in the field, stepping on a bale of cotton. Mr. Davis made a single comment on the picture: "What becomes of the South when the negro wakes up?" Perhaps he can answer it now.

—The Emperor and Empress Napoleon gather around them in their country home the choice literary and art celebrities of Paris, and while listening to free and equal social intercourse. One game introduced by the Empress while a party of authors were visiting her was that of the "lucky bag," into which all the names of the party were thrown, and the owner of the first one re-drawn had to entertain the company with a story. The relation of this charming and sensible familiarity of royalty and wit moves an English paper to ask: "Is it possible to imagine a party of Osborne or Windsor fame going boring round, and Charles Dickens spinning one of his most exquisite yarns, and succeeded by a writer for *Punch?*" The bitterness of the question reminds us of Mr. Dickens's own reply to a request to perform at a party given by his brother amateurs for the entertainment of the Queen at Windsor, that he would not go as an actor where he could not be invited as a private gentleman.

—Baron Ricasoli, Premier of Italy, writes a letter on the subject of the position of exiled Bishops of the Catholic Church and their status after return. He extols the plan of freedom of worship guaranteed in the United States as a model one for the Catholics of free Italy.

—Miss Jarrett, of New Jersey, has had a persevering run of ill luck. In 1863 she dislocated her knee; in 1864 a careless man punched out her right eye with an umbrella; in December, 1865, she was run over by a sleigh and badly injured. A fortnight ago her pocket was picked of $100 on a Brooklyn ferry-boat. Going back to hunt the money a crowd of skylarkingboys accidentally knocked her down, dislocating her hip and breaking a rib.

—The Montreal *Witness* thus alludes to young Bennett: "It is, we may also remark, hardly fitting to see the son of one of the worst Scotchmen that ever left Scotland, and representative of what is, by common consent, called the 'Satanic Press' of New York, coming out before the world upon terms of equality as competitor in a yacht race with the second son of Queen Victoria. This is even worse than the kiss which Her Majesty gave to Louis Napoleon."

—From a geneological table, just published, it appears that General Grant is a descendant in the eighth generation from Matthew Grant of Windsor, the line being as follows: First, Matthew; second, Samuel, Jr.; fourth, Noah; sixth, Noah; seventh, Jesse Root; eighth, Ulysses Simpson. Besides the Grant blood General Grant is descended through the female lines from several other Connecticut families of note, among them, the Porter, Huntington and Lathrop families, which have produced many distinguished men.

Neighboring Bank Elections.

The stockholders of the First National Bank of Oil City have elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: William Hasson, William L. Lay, Charles Robison, W. H. Beers, Jacob J. Vandergrift, George Corn well, Albert L. Bonnet. William Hasson, Esq., was re-elected President, and William L. Lay, Esq., Vice President. The Cashier, A. L. Bennett, and the assistant Cashier, L. P. M. Spencer, were retained in the positions occupied by them during the past year.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Greenville, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Marvin Loomis, Zenhiser, William Waugh, Samuel Goodwin and William Acire. S. F. Johnston was re-elected President, Hon. William Waugh Cashier, and James W. Lay, Teller.

The stockholders of the First National Bank of Johnstown held an election for Directors at their banking house on Tuesday last, and re-elected the old board, to-wit: Messrs. D. J. Morrell, E. Y. Townend, George Fritz, Jacob Levergood, Isaac Kauffman, John Dibert and Jacob M. Campbell. The board immediately organized and re-elected D. J. Morrell President, and continued H. J. Roberts as Cashier. The bank is in a highly prosperous condition.

A GENTLEMAN writes from Paris: "The exhibition and grounds are progressing toward completion; and promise certainly to be ready in time. Every time I visit them I am amazed at the works and their extent. The Parisians are determined to make the most possible out of strangers next year. The French hotels have already advanced their prices. The Grand Hotel and the Hotel du Louvre have already raised their prices twenty-five per cent., and will make a further advance of fifty per cent. in the spring. Other hotels and the whole people seem bent on extracting the largest possible amount of money from their visitors during the exhibition.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—We find in the London *Observer* the following reports of cable receipts: "The receipts from the present time last Atlantic telegraph up to the present time have averaged £839 a day, including Sunday and forty days of the stoppage of the land lines. Since November 1, however, when the price of the message was reduced from £20 to £10, the average receipts have been £874, or at the rate of £265,193 per year."

A stockholder writes to the London *Times:* "Both of the cables are, I am assured, in excellent working order, and the present business does not occupy in transmission more than four hours per day, and that upon one cable only."

THE ULTIMATE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The Law of War Extends to all the Consequences of War.

In the New York *Times*, of Thursday, A Veteran Observer," (E. D. Mansfield, Cincinnati,) discusses this interesting question at considerable length. The material portions of his article we give below, and make fuller reference to it in another column:

I agree with Mr. Stevens that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Milligan "unsheathes the assassin's dagger, and puts it to the throat of every loyal man," and yet that decision may be technically correct. It is of little matter whether it is or not. The effects will be the same, and the principal involved is one which the people must correct, as they did the Dred Scott decision, the case of the rebellious and the case of "My Policy." It is time every man in the Government understood that in regard to the principles of Government, of whatever kind or degree, the people are sovereign. The question whether Congress can constitute military tribunals, and try traitors and conspirators by martial law, is a question for the people, not for the courts. I am greatly surprised at the idea I see thrown out, constantly by writers of the newspapers, that the Supreme Court will decide that the rebel States were in the Union, and that that settles the question. It settles nothing; and the Supreme Court has no more right to decide it than I have. This will be apparent, both from the practice of the Government and the principles of the Constitution. In the two most memorable cases in which a question of this nature was agreed that there was an ultimate sovereignty governing political questions which is entirely extra constitutional. These were the purchases of Louisiana and the annexation of Texas, these cases related to the acquisition of territory; but the power of ultimate sovereignty claimed and asserted is general, and exists in cases where something is required for the safety and interest of the people not provided for in the Constitution. In case of war this power is imperative, and arises from the necessity of the case. Hence I say, that the war power continues, in substance, till all the logical and necessary consequences of the war are competed. This is to no more an a strict analogy to an admitted principle of the common law and of courts of chancery, that wherever you have a right to do a substantive act, you have a right to do whatever is necessary to complete that act—that is, the act which necessarily follow the main act. If you have made a legal agreement, the law will force you to complete that agreement by other acts, if necessary. Then the Government has power to do all the acts which are necessary to the original purpose. The Government of the United States has complete, almost omnipotent war power. Hence it has, by necessity, by reason and by all the analogy of law, full power to carry its war power into any State or Territory where there are hostile acts which aid the enemy. If this did not exist under the express powers of the Constitution, it exists, and the people will ever maintain it under the extra constitutional power of ultimate sovereignty. The power, therefore, to arrest and try Milligan by a military court is an unquestionable power of the Government. If it were not, all those who aided the rebellion or the theater of war and come to New York or Cincinnati, and they would no longer be in the power of martial law. This is the *reductio ad absurdum* to which Judge Davis's opinion is reduced. The difficulty in the case of Milligan was the act of 1863, which seems to have provided that such prisoners should be turned over to the civil tribunals. Hence the whole decision may be technic lly correct, but against the general idea of that decision, I, in common with many others, have believed it my duty to enter my protest. I denounced the Dred Scott decision when it was made, and while I admit that in the individual case of Milligan this decision may be right, I denounce now the general ideas and principles on which it is made. I say that the people of the United States have a right, by their representatives in Congress assembled, to declare war, make war, create courts martial and try men by martial law anywhere upon earth, without regard to State lines, and that this power continues to the close of the war, which is a conclusion of the war. What follows if this is not the case? The consequences are ominous indeed. It will allow Judge Davis to carry his views into practical effect. What is to become of the hosts of officers and all the courts martial, trying and condemning officers, not actually soldiers in the field? What is to become of all the agents and police employed by the Government in ferreting out traitors and seizing property? What is to become of all the officers and scouts employed by the army during the war, if the laws of war do not prevail to the final suppression of the forces of the war? Recently a requisition was made on the Governor of Indiana for a scout who had been employed by Gen. Lew Wallace a long time in the Army of the Potomac, and now indicted in Kentucky for matters occurring in the war. Suppose he had been delivered over to a Kentucky Court, need you inquire what would have been the result? He might as well have been given to a tiger. The man had no resource but to fly. And are the defenders of the Union to try to be put in this position? Is this the gratitude they have earned for delivering that country from destruction? Judge Davis admits (after denying everything in wholesale) the full length of the war power of Congress and the President, but seeks to avoid them by saying that Indiana was not in the war and that only the laws of peace prevail there. This is saying something which the Constitution has given him no power to say. Whether Congress will say Indiana is in peace or war is for Congress and the President to decide, not the Supreme Court. That Court is empowered to do nothing but decide "cases," and a "case" is a litigation between two parties. With the general principles of duty and right the Government ought to do, or not, that Court has nothing to do. The "case" of Milligan ought to be well understood in order to see what would be the effect of leaving such men as Milligan, Bowles & Co. to no other restraint than the civil law imposes.

RELICIOUS.

REV. C. P. KRAUTH, D. D., OF PHILADELPHIA will preach in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Sixth street, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) MORNING. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

PULPIT THEME THE WORLD TO COME.—In accordance with the programme of the lectures, the sermon will be preached TO-MORROW, by ALEX. CLARK, pastor of the FIRST U. P. CHURCH, at 10 30 A. M., subject—ABOVE SMITHFIELD, at 10 30 A. M. Subject—The Unity of the Human Race. The Pharisees. And at 7 P. M. Subject—A Preacher without a Creed." Seats Free.

THE GREAT TONICS.

Bass' London Ale, pints and quarts.
Allsop's London Ale, pints and quarts.
Jeffrey's Scotch Ale, pints and quarts.
Guiness' XX Dublin Porter, pints.

The above brands are acknowledged to be the finest of Malt Liquors known. We also have a large and choice assortment of Medicinal Wines, French Brandies, Wines, Gin and Jamaica Rum, which we purchase direct in original packages, and guarantee perfectly pure. Also, the celebrated California Wines and Brandy of Perkins, Stern & Co.'s brand, which is also sufficient evidence of their purity and excellence. Also the finest Old Rye Whisky in the country. For a pure article go to

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st. corner Diamond, near Fifth st.

MR. WILSON'S PREPARATION

Is placed in my hands for the convenience of Consumptive sufferers wishing the Remedy. He will furnish them the article at the regular price, $1 00 per package, and 30 cents extra for postage, when ordered by mail; and the patient can rely upon a pure article properly compounded under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision at his residence, No. 163 South Second street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

Each package will bear his written signature across the end of the box. For pamphlet containing the original Prescription, the Prepared Remedy, or more full particulars, address or call on the agent, or

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
163 South Second street,
Wilhamsburg, Kings county, N. Y.

☞ Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

JOS. FLEMING,
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
81 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

UNION
DAILY PRAYER MEETING,
12 M. TO 12:30 P. M., AT
LECTURE ROOM
OF THE
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Fifth Street, above Smithfield Street,
Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

RUNAWAY APPRENTICE.
Ran away from the subscriber, an indentured apprentice from the House of Refuge, named Robert M. Dickie. This is to caution all persons from harboring said Dickie or trusting him on my account. Said Dickie is about seventeen years of age.
LEWIS PETERSON.

DON'T GO HOME
To-Night
WITHOUT DROPPING IN AT
MINER'S
AND
NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

BRICK DWELLING
AND
LARGE LOT,
AT AUCTION.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 12th,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,
No. 141 Fifth street, between Center avenue and Caldwell street, east side, with two-story BRICK DWELLING and very desirable LOT OF GROUND, having a front of 48 feet, extending back 132 feet to Crawford street, with good paiting fence, stone foundation. Tub being a very large and conveniently located Lot, is well adapted for the erection of a fine residence, with a wide street in the rear of the lot, on which there is erected a well built, neat two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE (nearly new) in elegant condition, dry cellar, with drainage, water in kitchen. Also, on the Lot is a neat new grape arbor. This is a rare opportunity for parties for a home; but ten minutes' walk of Postoffice. Possession April first. Terms at sale.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE — PENNSYLVANIA WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—This Association will hold its annual meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th of January, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Executive Committee.

NOTICE—THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, will meet in the Western University of Pennsylvania, TUESDAY January 15th, at 2½ P. M. Election of officers for 1867, and other business of importance.
B. C. JILLSON, M. D.,
secretary.

CHALLENGE.
I hereby challenge any man in the State of Pennsylvania, for a match at PIGEON SHOOTING, on a wager of from One Hundred to Five Hundred Dollars a side.
JOSEPH V. KERR,
Pittsburgh.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,
FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.
The Spring Session will commence on FEBRUARY 6th, 1867, and continue twenty weeks.
For Circulars apply to the Principal,
Rev. C. E. SMYTH, Brownsville, Pa.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.'S
WEEKLY REGISTER OF
NEW BOOKS.

A Sequel to Mississippi Children.....$1 75
Father Clement—A Roman Catholic Story..... 1 00
American Leaves, Pavilion Notes of Thought and Life, by Dr. Samuel Osgood..... 1 75
Walks—a novel by Ouida..... 2 00
Bulbs: a Treatise on Hardy and Tender Bulbs. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr.; illustrated..... 3 00
Poems of Childhood. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning; illustrated..... 3 50
The Old Sergeant, and other Poems. By Forceythe Wilson..... 2 00
Miss Matty, or Our Youngest Passenger—a Tale of the Sea..... 75

FOR S. S. TEACHERS' USE.

Reed's Infant Class.....$1 00
Our Work. By Gruser..... 1 00
Our Materials. By Gruser..... 25
Training Classes. By Gruser..... 15
Introductory Class. By Gruser..... 15
Pictorial Teaching. By Hartley..... 25
Pitch's Art of Attention..... 15
Pitch's Questioning..... 15
Pitch's Memory..... 25

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
93 WOOD STREET.

AT COST.
AT COST.
AT COST.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
CLOSING OUT AT COST.
CLOSING OUT AT COST.
CLOSING OUT AT COST.
JOHN P. HUNT & Co.,
59 FIFTH ST., MASONIC HALL.

Are selling off the balance of their stock of Holiday Books, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c., &c., AT COST.

1867. NEW GOODS 1867.
AT
ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO'S
178 Federal Street.
ALLEGHENY.

We Have Just Received and Opened
AN
UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS,
To which we invite the attention of both
Wholesale and Retail
BUYERS,
As Our Stock is Very Complete.
Erwin, McConnell & Co
178 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

THERE IS
A Mint of Money in
LIMING'S IMPROVED
STOVE DAMPER
A Mr. Lewis has already sold 1,000 Dampers in Montgomery county, Pa., and has just ordered 500 additional.
Mr. French paid $250 for Salem county, New Jersey right, and has sold 1,000 Dampers, and then sold the remainder of his county for $1,175—all this in six weeks. He has sold rights in 17 STATES.
A Mr. Bird, Jersey City, puts the Damper on a stove in his house, and so well pleased with it that he bought the right to the State of New York.
THE DEMAND IS UNIVERSAL.
THE PROFITS LARGE.
STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE
Send Stamp for Circular and Price List to
J. N. WHIDDEN,
No. 11 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Tuesday, Jan'y 1, 1867
NEW GOODS,
GOOD BARGAINS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
At 81 50 Good Balmoral Skirts.
At 12 1-2 cts. Good Dark Prints.
At 44 cts. Heavy Barred Flannel.
At 30 cts. Heavy White Flannel.
BROWN AND BLUE BLANKETS.
WHITE BLANKETS, best makes and clean.
SHAWLS, new and clean.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, great Bargains.
POPLIN PLAIDS, and
WOOL PLAIDS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS very low,
FRENCH MERINOS,
SHIRTING MUSLIN.
PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN.
10-4 SHEETING.
TABLE DIAPER,
TOWELLING,
NAPKINS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MUSLIN & LINEN SHIRT FRONTS,
IRISH LINEN, &c., &c.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS
Is invited to my stock, as it will be found
Complete, New and at Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES—
137 Bbls. prime to choice N. O. Molasses;
30 Hhds. fair to do Sugar,
To arrive on Thursday and for sale low to the Trade.
J. S. DILWORTH,
130 and 132 Second street.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE—
OVER 12,000 NOW IN USE.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,
24 FIFTH STREET.
THS

300 Bags Choice and Roas'g Coffee,
100 Bbls A Sugar,
100 Bbls Granulated & Crushed Sugar,
100 Bbls Extra C. Sugar,
200 Bbls C. Yellow Sugar,
25 Bbls Lovering's Syrup,
75 Bbls Booth & Edgar Syrup,
50 Bbls Franklin Syrup,
50 Bbls New P. R. Molasses,
20 Bbls N. O. Molasses,
200 Bxs Valentia Raisins,
200 do Layer do,
25 Casks Currants,
25 Casks Citron and Lemon Peel.
J. D. DRAVO,
NOS. 23 and 24 DIAMOND,

STOCK SALES

AT A. McILWAINE'S, 106 Smithfield street.

VALUABLE BANK, INSURANCE AND OTHER STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, January 15th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on Second Floor of Commercial Sale Rooms, No. 106 Smithfield street.
48 shares M. & M. National Bank,
45 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
8 shares Pittsburgh Gas Insurance Co.
20 shares Fort Pitt Coal Company,
25 shares Mingo Coal Company,
5 shares Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BANK STATEMENTS.

THIRTEENTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, January 7th, 1

Daily Commercial

IE PULPIT.

LECTURE-ROOM TALKS.

...red in the Vestry of Plymouth ...rch, Brooklyn, by Henry Ward ...cher.

Patient Endurance.

...ng the promises that are made in ...ure, and particularly among those ...re recorded in the Book of the Reve- ... of St. John, it is promised to some ...hey shall be like stars. That is very ...ating to the imagination. It carries ...t the idea of beauty, authority, and ...lendity. Others are promised that ...shall sit down on the throne. That is ...us. It is associated with gratified ...tion. But there is another promise ...strikes you with more singularity, ... you stop to think about it. It is ... "Him that overcometh will I make ...ar in the temple of my God, and he ...go no more out."

...w, if there is anything in this world ...eems to have rather a solitary time ... it is a pillar, holding up something, ...tanding still forever; and if there is ...ing in the world that an active, ner- ... person, a person full of resources, ...d rather be excused from taking part ...rd, it is being set in a wall of stone, ... self a stone, and standing there to all ...ity. Of course it was not meant to ...e you in that way.

...s figure arose from the caryatides, ...s customary to carve pillars or col- ...s in the form of slaves—men and ...en—in some of the earlier temples, as ...e Acropolis at Athens. Particularly ...columns that stand back upon a wall, ...ntain a portico, cornice, or some- ...g of that kind, are covered with figures ...n holding the load upon their heads. ...ever may be the force and attractive- ... of this figure one thing is certain— ...ly, that he quality of patient endur- ...is one which God by His providence ... to develop very largely in the ...eh. And it is very certain that it is ...e sight of God, among the most noble ...eminent of qualities. We, ourselves, ...nk, are more impressed with it when ...n is in health and vigor, and finds ...or all his normal and natural facul- ... and goes on contented and success- ...using them. We admire it then. ...we do not believe that there is such ...ity and greatness of nature under such ...instances as there is where a man ...s the highest qualities of moral worth, ...t under circumstances in which he ...warted. Napoleon earned all his rep- ...ion by dynamics, by downright force ...ason, and skill, and genius, and activ- ... Washington earned his reputation by ...g able to be crossed and thwarted, ...defeated and battered, and by long ...rse and wonderful integrity and firm- ... of purpose under contradictions and ...rarieties of things; and the world ...s that Napoleon had the greater gifts, ...that Washington was the greater man ...d simply from that difference. And if ... were to select all the persons that you ...ght to be the most eminent and ex- ...ct in character, I think you would be ...prised, if you went through it with any ...uteness, to find how many of them ...e not persons of great activity. ...ersons think, "If I could only do some- ..., then I should feel that I was worth ...thing; but I cannot do anything." ...t they mean is this: "I cannot apply ...y faculties to the production of any work ...side of myself of which I can say, That ...y work, and I take the praise and joy ...." People forget that there is a silent ...k going on in the providence of God in ...an's life, and that, though it is not ...peted abroad, it is more effective than ...t he did would be if he were bustling ...t and producing mere physical results ...far larger scale.

...t us take some instances.

...n the first place, I have great sympathy ... those that have been active and ener- ..., and that by age and sickness, or for ...e other reason, are laid aside from use- ...ss. It always seemed very piteous to ...—that song which has gone out of ...ion more than it ought to—of the ...ch who was in captivity in a tower, ... saw his own brethren sweeping past ...castle, not knowing that he was there, ... shouted out of the window to them, ...all in vain. *He saw them*, with ...p, and banners, and glory, pass by ..., and go out of sight; and there he lay ...ness in the castles in it epitomizes many ...alwart man that has been active and ...t in his sphere, but that is now re- ...ed from that sphere, and is obliged to ...d still and see the great procession of the ...ld thunder past him, to himself neither ...g called for, nor missed, nor heard, nor ...

...And there is a strong natural tempt- ..., under such circumstances, for a man ...ive way to sourness, and complaining, ...o say. "I have nothing more to do in ...world." Never helpless, if a man main- ...n himself with a sweet-mindedness and ...enity; if he leans his head back on the ...m of God's providence, and says, "If ...is the service that God wants of me— ...be large minded, resigned, contented and ...e-hearted in this position, and to be ...ient, and to wait—then this is what I ...nt to be and want to do," he manifests ...higher type of character than he would ...e with power wrought out great results ...hings that were easy and natural to ...n. And you may be sure, when God ...ees up such a character, that he also ...nts spectators to it as a witness, and ...re is somebody that sees it or feels it. ...d if it be but a child that sees it, it is in ...r life his master ideal. If it be a man ...he word that beholds it, it powerfully ...presses him. If it be another Christian ...t perceives it, it augments his thoughts ...d feelings. No man can measure how ...ch good one silent witness may do by ...e power of a true Christian example, ...n cannot, though he cannot speak nor ..., place him so inconspicuously that ...nobody will not see him and hear him. ...d wants some men to stand still and be ...ere; he wants some men to hold up ...ngs by just being silent, quiet.

...You see many persons that seem never ...have got a place in society; persons that ...nder, as it were, from house to house, ...d are helpers of everybody but themse- ...es; persons that nurse the sick, and ...ch the ignorant; persons of taste, dis- ...tion, gentleness and kindness; angels ...or the angels are not all calendared, and ...ver will be. Such persons feel, and hu- ...nly speaking have a right to feel, that ...y has denied his blessings to them. They ...not seem to have any legitimate ...here. They seem to grow on society as ...plants grow on trees They seem to ...parasite growths. And yet I have seen ...s where I think many have derived ...m just such persons their highest ideal ...Christian life. It is easy and natural ...such an one to forget himself away ...d when he all the while grows in good- ...ss, and makes it felt not by ordinary, ...jective and forceful demonstrations, but ...ply by quiet, silent shining, he seems ...not to be a pillar, at least to be a star, ...r stars shine without trumpeting sound, ...thout exclamation, without great ac- ...ity. God needs many such persons to ...and and be patient and good. And if ...y say to themselves, "I have no sphere," ...ey have a sphere. Just where God put ...u—stay there, and be good, and better, ...d sweeter, and meeker and gentler, and ...re patient, and you may be sure that ...ur coronation will be provided for.

...Then I see persons of a sensitive, and ...rgently of a rebounding nature, who ...e, in the providence of God, put in cir- ...mstances where they are subject to ...arse, haughty, scornful pride, and are ...ung with the tongue severely, and ...ocked, and hurt, and wounded in their ...nderest feelings. But there is nothing ...t recalcitration and recrimination, or else ...solute silence and endurance. While ... have known much suffering in ...useholds from this cause, I have known ...re in social circles where spirits have ...en subject to the contrary viperous stings ... supereminent, but wicked spirits, ...houghts suffer, hearts suffer, sensibili- ...es suffer more than the body possibly ...n. And if one for months and years ...ives way to this suffering, and is made ...orse by it, and is drifted downward, woe ...e to him; but if one is able to arm himself, ...that at last he stands patient, bearing ...p and carrying the superincumbent ...eights that rest upon him, is not God ...making him a pillar in His temple? And ...he not coming to glory and honor by- ...nd-by in his immortality?

...Then there are a great many evils that ...re see going on before our face, and that ...sometimes are brought very near to us, ...hich are most affecting and trying. If ...e could, as an eagle, strike our beak into ...iscliefs or evils and rend them; or if we ...ould, as a lion, pounce upon and destroy ...hem, we could bear them. We can bear ...ything that we can remedy by the direct ...ertion of mind-power or body-power; ...t there are many things that go on and ...re irremediable by us. We see, for in- ...tance, those whom we love sinking, sink- ...g, sinking down into the depths of deg- ...adation and woe. We see men on whom ...istian seems to have fixed his grasp, who ...annot break his hold, and for whom we ...an do nothing. We say, "If there was ...nly something that I could do!" but there ...s nothing to be done except to be patient, ...o bear, to endure. To wear out by oppos- ...ng a bad fortune with invincible patience ...s all that you can do. But oh, what a ...haracter one acquires, what a power is ...wrought out in one's disposition, to what ...largeness and nobleness and true power ...one comes at last, who is able to overcome ...in this way! The promise that a man ...shall be a pillar in the temple of God is no ...mean promise under such circumstances.

...And so I might go on and show that in ...a hundred places and ways we are brought ...into such relations with life, with friend- ...ships, with business, with honor, with ...pleasure, with one thing and another, that ...there is nothing for us to do but simply ...to stand, under all provocations and ...under all self-denials, and endure to the ...very end.

...Now, let not such persons feel that their ...lives are thrown away. The older I grow, ...the more I honor intelligent and abundant ...activities; but also, the more I honor ...those that show great humbleness without ...the sphere or the opportunity for such ac- ...tivities. I think a crown is not far removed ...from the heads of many bed-ridden per- ...sons. I think that God's ministering angels ...are not all found in our homes. Some, I ...think, are in poor houses. Some of them ...are possibly in jails and prisons. God's ...ministering spirits are found in outlying, ...obscure places, where men are found that ...for the name of Jesus suffer patiently. ...And the power to do this, it seems to me, ...must reside almost entirely in the presence ...of Christ. There is one talisman in the ...New Testament which we shall ...never enough thank God for, and ...which is worth more than all ...treasures to me. It is where ...the Apostle is writing to slaves, ...and he tells them not to obey the good ...alone, but the froward, and to render obe- ...dience as unto the Lord. When I am in ...circumstances where I would naturally ...give way to violent passions, I hear Christ ...saying, "Do *it* for my sake." When ...we are brought into a strait place, and are ...tempted to do bad, and we say to ourselves, ..."What chance have I of being good here?" ...the response is, "Try to be good so as to ...please me." When we are in circum- ...stances where there is nobody to encour- ...age us to do good, and there are strong in- ...ducements for us to do wrong, and we say, ..."What motive have I here for doing ...right?" the answer is, "I am there; and ...the less motive there is on the side of men, ...the more credit I will confer you for doing ...right. If you do it for my sake, I will ...accept it, though men frown upon it. ...When you are pressed down in life, and ...you feel inferior, and feel that men use ...you as a stepping stone, and walk over ...you as over a road, and you feel like using ...the powers of the natural man, then you ...are called upon to be patient; and ...are called upon to be patient; and ...Christ says, "Abide in me."

...Do you know how it is? A mother says ...to her son, when he goes from home, "My ...son, there are two things that I want you ...should promise me. You are going West ...and South, and I want you should promise ...me that you will never drink and that you ...will never gamble under any circum- ...stances." And if you are at any time ...tempted to do either, just think of me, and ...resist the temptation for my sake." Away ...goes the boy, and on board the boat on ...which he takes passage he falls in with a ...company of young men. Time is heavy ...on their hands, and they seek to relieve the ...tedium by amusement, and cards are pro- ...posed, and he is asked to play, and he does ...not like to refuse. He is ashamed to own ...that he has scruples against playing. They ...are fine fellows, and are going to have a ...good time, and they urge him to join them. ...He hesitates, and they ply him with argu- ...ments, such as that they need one more ...hand, and that he ought not to break up ...the game. But all the time there is his ...mother's voice right behind his head, ...whispering to him, and saying, "Do not, ...for my sake;" and at last he turns and ...walks away; and they do not know the ...meaning of the flush which passes over ...his countenance and of the impatient way ...in which he breaks off and says, "I ...won't!" It is for his mother's sake. And ...there are times when under strong temp- ...tation, he would take a glass, were it not ...for the remembrance of his mother's words, ...but for her sake he will not.

...Now, Christ sends us, in places where ...ordinary men would be ordinary re- ...wards fail, where courage fails, where our ...own heart itself fails, the motive of regard ...for him; and the nearer you get to Christ, ...the clearer and louder do you hear his ...voice saying, "As unto me, for my sake, ...do it."

...It is a curious line of thought, in con- ...nection with this subject, to inquire who ...are the persons that most influence us. It ...is interesting to look through our circle of ...friends, and see how large a proportion of ...them are persons who spend their life in ...*being* rather than in *teaching*. As for me, ...in my early life I felt the power of single ...words. My father was seldom given to ...saying a great deal; but when he did say ...anything, it was so wisely and pertinently ...said that it produced a great impression on ...me. And yet, I recollect this, as far back ...as when I was a little boy, seeing my ...father do or forbear things made more im- ...pression on me than any words of his ever ...did. I did not grow up with the thought ...that my father was an eloquent man. I ...never thought in Litchfield of his being a ...great man. I recollect that in Boston, ...where his name was in every body's mouth, ...I had a vague impression that my father ...was a public man of a great deal of re- ...nown; but that was a shadowy feeling. ...My predominant feeling was that my ...father was a man of great moral excellence. ...I thought that if any man went to heaven ...he would go there. The only anxiety I ...ever had on this subject was when I felt ...that he was going to be lost on account of ...riches. It was at a time when he was ...receiving, I believe, eight hundred dollars ...a year, with a family of ten children, two ...of whom were in college! The feeling was ...occasioned by a crate of crockery that was ...sent him from Boston, and which I saw ...opened. It was colored, and the various ...articles had on them figures which you ...could worship without worshipping the ...image of anything either in heaven or ...earth. It was opened in the kitchen; and ...when I saw them take out cup after cup, ...and cup after cup, and lay them on the ...table, my fears began to be aroused and I ...said, "Ma, ain't Pa rich?" I had read ...with literal faith in the Bible, the declara- ...tion that a rich man should not enter the ...kingdom of heaven, and I felt that my ...father was done for! "No, my dear," said ...mother. My anxiety was allayed for ...the moment, but presently they unpacked ...and took out the dinner plates, and there ...was such a stream of them that I broke ...forth again, "Ma, ain't Pa rich now?" ..."Why, no, my dears, stand away!" Then ...came the tureens and big things, and the ...sight of them overcame me, and I whined ...out again, "Ma, ain't Pa rich?" "Go out ...of the kitchen!" I had to go into the sink ...room, but the latch of the door had been ...wiggled so much that there was a hole ...that I could peep back through, and I ...looked in and saw them taking out great ...platters and piling them up, and when I ...had stood it as long as I could, I opened ...the door and put my head through, and ...said, "Ma, ain't Pa rich?"

...Well, it is amusing to look back upon. ...It is laughable to think of; but if there ...was anything that was settled in my mind, ...it was that my father was a good man. ...And I remember, just as well as though it ...were a matter of to-day, that it was not ...his tone, or what he said that particularly ...impressed me, but the feeling that he was ...good. So strong was this feeling, that ...when he said anything to me about ...truth, it was like the speaking of God to ...me.

...I recollect an instance which among ...others served to impress me with father's ...goodness. One day there came into the ...parlor a man, red faced, and with hair that ...looked as though it had been electrified ...for the occasion—for it stood out in every ...direction. He commenced putting it down ...to father in a loud tone, and with all his ...might. Father listened to him quietly, and ...bowed, and bowed, and never made any ...answer till the man had blown himself ...all out. Then he began very gently to ask ...him one or two questions. Then he made ...an explanation or two. Then he told him ...what the facts were. The man gradually ...softened in his tone and manner, and ...finally became humble and apologized for ...his conduct, and assured the father was ...right, and he was wrong, and asked ...father's pardon. And when he went out ...father never said anything. He never ...said, "There, Henry, is the way to ...manage men." He took it as a matter of ...course. And I am conscious that to this ...day I am indebted, in my intercourse with ...men, to that unstudied example of my father. ...There was nobody in the room but that ...man, my father, and myself, and I could not ...have been more than eight years old. I ...did not put to myself the question, but I ...could not have described how I felt about ...it; but his bearing on the occasion im- ...pressed me profoundly, and gave me a ...feeling of great confidence in him.

...I remember once when we lived in ...Litchfield, father's coming home with that ...innocent glee which he indulged in at ...times, and saying, "I have got a game, and ...beat him!" I thought of that expression ...a great while, and did not understand it ...at that time, though I do now; and since ...then it has often been spoken of in our ...family, and has become a kind of proverb ...among us. He exercised magnanimity, ...and that brought the other party to his ...terms.

...I could relate a dozen or fifteen instan- ...ces in which my father strongly influenced ...me by plain, simple, virtues.

...As regards the influence on me of my ...father's sermons, when we were at Litch- ...field I was too young to understand them. ...I do not remember one that I heard when ...we were in Boston. I recollect a few that ...I heard in Cincinnati. But I do not think ...that of all father's sermons, lectures, and ...conversations in the lecture-room, that I ...ever heard, did so much to advance me ...toward goodness as those instances in ...which, without thinking about it, or know- ...ing it, he impressed me by his character. ...And in life I think we shall find, after all, ...that we are greatly indebted to these silent ...folks—these folks that are good, but do not ...cackle.

...This is not a dissuasion from the use of ...gifts of instruction, which are provided ...for, and which are valuable; but ordinar- ...ily persons are more affected, as they rise ...in the scale of moral excellence, by silent ...example than by words.

For the Ladies.

RARE GOODS,

CLOTHES, MANGLES

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OR

Fluting Irons.

We have the exclusive Agency for Western Penna. for those superior goods, which for efficiency and price is not excelled.

CALL AND SEE THEM

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Renews the Hair.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Restores Gray Hair to the original color.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the Hair from falling off.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Makes the hair soft and glossy.

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Does not stain the skin.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has proved itself the best preparation for the hair ever presented to the public.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 00.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.,

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☞ "A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diuberis, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

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☞ A SOLDIER WHO HAD LOST the use of his limbs from Rheumatism has been completely cured and enabled to abandon his crutches by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is truly the wonder of the age. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership under the name of CARTER, MCGREW & CO., for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Grocery Business, at No. 11 WOOD STREET.

JOHN A. CARTER.
J. A. MCGREW.
D. A. CARTER.

January 1st, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubes, MCMURRAY & DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of

EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.

EVANS & CLOW.

Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.

JOHN EVANS, A. PITSON DALZELL,
D. CLOW, ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS,

EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,

FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.

LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,

FOR OIL WELLS.

Galvanized Tubing

ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Warehouse, No. 14 Mark-st., cor. First.

☞ BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION—The firm of HAHN & RIDDLE was dissolved the 31st day of December, 1866, by mutual consent. Geo. W. Hahn having purchased the interest of Geo. D. Riddle in said firm. The business will hereafter be settled at the old stand of Hahn & Riddle by Geo. W. Hahn.

GEO. W. HAHN,
GEO. D. RIDDLE.

Allegheny, December 31st, 1866.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into a limited Copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale Grocery, Produce and Commission Business, at No. 20 DIAMOND, under the name and style of HAHN & HADLY.

The new firm will be pleased to see the friends and customers of the late firm of Hahn & Riddle, as well as others making purchases of goods in our line.

GEO. W. HAHN,
CHAS. F. HADLY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, IN RETIRING from the Firm of Hahn & Riddle, would cheerfully recommend the new firm to the friends and customers of the late firm, and solicit a continuance of their patronage to the same.

GEO. D. RIDDLE.

Allegheny, January 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of OWENS & KENNEDY have dissolved partnership this day. Persons indebted to the above firm are notified not to pay any debts to any person but

S. B. W. GILL,
Attorney-at-Law, Fifth street.

DISSOLUTION—The partnership heretofore existing between M. DEVANEY & CO., of CHESTNUT, under style of DELANGE & CHESNUT, was dissolved by limitation and mutual consent on the 1st January, 1867.

The business will be carried at the old stand, 233 LIBERTY STREET, by either of the late partners.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE.....SAM'L. H. DRUIT

KANE & DRUIT,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oct23

J. C. MATTERN,

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

AND FAMILY RECIPES.

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PARK & BRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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CLAIMS AGAINST STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT FOR BACK PAY, BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS, of all kinds, promptly secured. No charge unless successful.

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PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS NOW IN STORE.

500 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
200 do Hamburg and Dutch Cheese;
100 do Young America Cheese;
200 kegs Summer Packed Butter;
50 packages Fresh Roll Butter;
10 bbls Fresh Eggs;
20 bbls Prime Family Lard;
50 kegs Country Lard;
125 kegs Choice Table Butter;
500 bbls Bright Sorghum Molasses;
80 bbls Sackett's Cultivated Cranberries;
50 bbls Minnesota Wild Cranberries;
65 bbls Fresh Sweet Cider;
10 bbls prepared Champagne Cider;
60 bush Grafted Chestnuts;
125 cases Canned Fresh Peaches;
500 cases do do Tomatoes;
25 bbls Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
40 bbls Marietta Sweet Potatoes;
1500 bbls Green Apples;
16 bxs Lemons;
8 bbls Havana Oranges;
50 bbls Prime New Currants;
200 bbls Choice Halves Dried Peaches;
80 bbls do Quarters do do;
50 bbls Mixed Dried Peaches;
12 bbls Pared Peaches;
50 bbls Dried Family, meal and grits;
25 bbls Dried Blackberries;
20 bbls Dried Cherries;
10 bbls Dried Elderberries;
200 dozen Fancy Corn Brooms;
100 bags Marshall's Salt.

Receiving daily Eggs, Butter, Potatoes, Poultry and all kinds of Country Produce, and for sale by

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FOR SALE—

100 bbls. Flour;
1 car Spring Wheat;
1 car Chop Corn;
6 bbls. Eggs;
3 half bbls. Butter;
6 bbls Dried Apples;
25 bush Beans;
300 bush Peachblow Potatoes;
200 boxes Cheese;
25 Bbls. Corn Brooms;
Dressed Hogs, Poultry, &c.

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WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota Club Wheat,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

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NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, January 12, Grand Fashionable Matinee. For performance, the beautiful romance of

EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

TO NIGHT, Farewell Benefit of the great Irish Comedian,

DAN BRYANT,

Who will appear in three roaring plays:

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DANNY THE BARON, and ROBT. MACAIRE.

With the inimitable LITTLE MAC in his "Essence," Monday next—The great American Actor and Scholar, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT in the new thrilling drama of ST. MARS, or the Soldier of Fortune.

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GRAND FAMILY MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

MISS ANNA LEVERING,

The great sensation artiste, appearing in her new sensation drama called

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Prof. Smith's GRAND BALLET TROUPE is a triple of Ballet.

AT NIGHT—A Tremendous Bill. The new sensation drama entitled

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After which Prof. G. W. Smith's GRAND BALLET TROUPE composed of 18 beautiful fun echoes, will positively appear in a beautiful Ballet called

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To be followed by the exciting drama entitled

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To conclude with the screaming farce termed SMITHS AND BROWNS.

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SATURDAY NIGHT—MAMMOTH BILL. Debut of the sterling actor Mr. WM. MCFARLAND, in the startling three act drama,

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With a powerful cast.

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Subject—AMERICAN LIFE.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at City Hall, on Monday morning, January 14, at 9 o'clock.

No more than Twelve Seats can be secured by one person.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. BELLOWS,

Will Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, January 15,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Subject—TWO STUDIES THROUGH THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

JAS. B. SCOTT, B. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. HERBERT, OLIVER LEMMON,
JAS. R. MORGAN, JR., THOS. S. MILLER,
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FOR SIX SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14th,

THE ORIGINAL FATINI KEMP,

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Consisting of Twenty two Ladies and Gentlemen, in costumes of one hundred years ago, together with their original Orchestra, assisted by MADAME J. NICHOLS, the Jenny Lind of America.

Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7; concert at 8 o'clock.

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PROF. BARTO, from London,

Will present his popular Entertainment, entitled Marvels and Presdigitation, by means of Fancy Land, at

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The Automaton Waiter.

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Fishing for Gold Fish, served on Mexican and produce beautiful Chrystal Globes of Water and Gold Fish from a Lady's Bonnet, &c., &c., also, numerous other Feats of Legerdemain, concluding each night with the IN-DIAN BASKET TRICK.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock to commence at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 10 o'clock. Tickets and reserved seats can be secured at the Hall from 10 to 4 o'clock each day.

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NATIONAL SKATING TOURNAMENT,

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Three of each to enter to secure a contest. The winner of each, if challenged by any three, to skate the contest on this Park. Entries to close on the 20th inst. Address

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For entries and particulars.

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Announces and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Hotels, Theatres, or at my by the year the principal corners in the city, and have a private one of the same. ja8-ly

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no8

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS CARRIE A. MOODY, SISTER of the late Lieut. Col. WM. H. MOODY, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh that she designs opening a School for PIANO AND MELODEON INSTRUCTION, at her residence, No. 62 Grant street, for that purpose, over the Music Store of Mrs. C. BLUME, 42 Fifth street, where she will be happy to see her friends and receive applications. Terms $15 per quarter. First quarter will begin on MONDAY, January 7th, 1867.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,

NO. 62 GRANT STREET.

The duties of this School will be resumed MONDAY, the 7th inst., at No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The House has been comfortably furnished, and our accommodations being increased, we are prepared to receive a limited number of pupils.

A few Boarding pupils will be taken.

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PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on

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A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced Professors conduct the English, Classical, Scientific, Mathematical and Military Departments of the Academy.

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Either at the above Rooms, or on the premises.

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GLOVES.

MUFFLERS,
SCARFS,
FOOT MUFFS,
DRESSING CASES, &c.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.

83 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

BATES & BELL.

WINTER DRY GOODS

REDUCED.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

WOOL BLANKETS, all sizes, from $7 00 to $20 00.

BLEACHED MUSLINS, extra 1-4 for 25c.

FRENCH MERINOS, for 75c. worth $1 25.

BATES & BELL'S,

21 FIFTH STREET

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON

AND

COMPANY,

54

Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH,

OFFER AT ALL TIMES

GOOD GOODS

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Terms - - CASH.

S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE

Trimming Store, 19 Fifth St

SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH ST.

ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDERSKIRTS, for Ladies—warranted not to shrink, and much superior to tucked ones.

LAPLAND SKATING POUCHES.

FINE CASHMERE SCARFS, just the thing for New Years Gifts—a new lot of all widths.

LINED KID GLOVES—all sizes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, a full assortment just received at reduced prices.

HOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS.

SONTAGS, SCARFS, &c.

Full assortment just received of ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, greatly reduced.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.

Closing out at Low Prices our entire Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to make New Years Gifts will find many useful and suitable articles.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO,

Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

77 and 79 MARKET STREET,

Heavy Wool Undershirts,
Heavy Wool Drawers,
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Shaker Knit Socks,
Fur Gloves, Calf Gloves, Buck Gloves,
Cloth Gloves,
Wool Scarfs, Wool Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts, in all grades,
Real Lace Handkerchiefs,
Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Men's Fine Hem'd Handkerchiefs,
Real Lace Collars, Cluny Lace Collars,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Belt Clasps, Silk Belting,
Fancy Combs, Fancy Satchels,
Bonnet Velvets, Plumes,
Sash Ribbons, Head Nets,

And a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES for the Holidays.

☞ WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

PITTSBURGH

GAS SAVING CO.,

59 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:

JAMES I. BENNETT, President.
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DIRECTORS:

JAMES I. BENNETT, W. W. PATRICK,
ROBERT FINNEY, J. McD. CROSSAN,
JOHN W. C

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Robbers Cave Discovered—A Large Haul of Thieves.

Some two months since the store of Mr. Christy, at Rosston, Armstrong county, was entered and goods to the amount of one thousand dollars, together with a quantity of postage stamps stolen therefrom. The thieves escaped on a hand car on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and all efforts to trace them proved unavailing until Sunday, the 23d ult, when by mere accident the whole affair was brought to light. On the day in question a gentleman in Allegheny Township, Armstrong county, discovered tracks leading to an unworked coal bank near the Kiskiminetas river, and resolved to discover their meaning. To this end, accompanied by several other persons, the bank was entered with a light and search commenced, and while thus engaged they were interrupted by the entrance of a second party, two women, having a lantern. The first party secreted themselves until the second party passed them, when they patiently awaited the result. Presently they heard pounding as of a box being broken open, and in due course of time the women returned, each carrying a bundle. They were suffered to pass out unmolested, when the first party proceeded to overhaul the fine stock of dry goods, &c., secreted in the coal bank. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the suspected parties, who were promptly captured and lodged in jail. They consist of Wm. Klingensmith and wife, Doc Shuster and wife, the two families living in one house at the North American Oil Works, in Allegheny township; Sindrich Aiken, of Manor township; Mathias Hays, of Westmoreland county, and James Dale, of the Soda Works. Mr. Christy identified his goods. A few of goods stolen a short time ago from the store of Thomas Blythe, at the mouth of Mahoning river, were found in the possession of Aiken.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The case of Alex. Maffitt vs. Howard and Alkins, was settled yesterday morning, and the jury withdrawn, the defendants confessing judgment for $600 and costs.

Catharine Walter vs. Christian Nallmeyer. The plaintiff in this case in February last, purchased of defendant a house and lot, agreeing to pay therefor $1,500. Fifty dollars were paid down, and $550 was to have been paid March 1st. On the 28th of February plaintiff finding she could not raise $500 to the time of the payment, went to defendant, stated her inability, and compromised with him by promising to pay $100 of the amount the next day, and the remaining $350 March 15th. She failed to pay the sum of $100, and defendant returned to her the $50 paid at the time of making contract, and took possession of the property. The plaintiff brought suit against him for breach of contract, and the jury rendered a verdict in her favor for ninety-d 1 ars.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Stowe.

This Court was engaged yesterday in trying the case of Michael Sullivan indicted for committing a rape on the person of Maggie Mitchell, at her father's residence, near Sewickley. The case was tried a few weeks ago but the jury failed to agree and a second trial was ordered. The trial had not been concluded at adjournment.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

The case of Alice Walls et. al. vs. Dr. John E Snader, being an action to cover the mesne profits of an estate in Elizabeth township, has occupied the attention of this court for the past two days and is not yet concluded.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Arthur Donelly lodged an information before Alderman Ec Lynch, of the Third ward, yesterday, charging M. Kelly with assault and battery, alleging that he attacked him on Wednesday, struck him in the eye, cut his face, blacked his eye and otherwise abused him. Kelly was arrested and held in five hundred dollars bail for a hearing. Peter McDonald was charged with larceny on oath of John Kane. The parties were stopping at the "Old House," on Grant street, kept by Stephen Beedle, and Kane alleges that McDonald stole out of his room a lot of clothing and a number of tools belonging to him, and sold them to Mrs. Beedle, the latter not knowing they were stolen. A warrant was issued for McDonald's arrest.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Isaac Brown lodged two informations yesterday before this magistrate against Patrick Williams, one for assault and battery and the other for surety of the peace, alleging that Williams attacked him in Uncle's factory, on Smithfield street, and struck him down, and also made threats of violence towards him. Warrants were issued.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—Henry Schnitzer made complaint before Alderman Morrow, of the Eighth ward, yesterday, against A. Spurgeabski for surety of the peace, alleging that the latter threatened to throw his (the prosecutor's) daughter down stairs. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, who lives in the First ward.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Bridget Brady was before this Alderman yesterday, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of her step-mother, Mrs. Margaret Brady. The parties reside in Temperanceville. Bridget was committed to jail in default of the indecessary bail to answer.

BEFORE JUSTICE LIPP.—John H. Zoells was arrested by officer McNulty and taken before Justice M. Lipp, of Birmingham, yesterday, on a charge of distortion preferred by his wife, Margaret Zoells. He was held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for trial, and failing to procure the required amount was committed to jail.

Pardoned by the Governor.

Thomas B. Keenan, who was convicted in 1862 o the murder of Wm. Ooey, a conductor on the Citizens' Passenger Railway, has been pardoned by Governor Curtin, and was released from the county jail last night, where he had been confined for 4 years and six months. During his long term of imprisonment Keenan became an inmate, and this, together with the fact that his wife and family were in destitute circumstances, created a sympathy for him which a petition for his pardon was circulated, and received assignatures of one hundred and fifty of our most prominent citizens. The petition was forwarded to the Governor, who, being unable to withhold the pardon, exercised the executive clemency to the condemned, and restored him again to his family and friends.

The Truth about Dyspepsia.

Whoever says that dyspepsia is incurable, tells a—that is to says, makes an egregious mistake. More than ten thousand grateful cases have been cured by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, while the number that have been prevented from coming to a head, by the same means, is incalculable. In Winter and early Spring, when the appetite is sometimes too vigorous for the comfort and safety of the stomach, indigestion is most prevalent and most distressing. In the appetite to be balked to accommodate the dyspeptic organs? Not so; for the frame would lack its due proportion of nutriment. The thing to be done is to STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, tone the liver, and put the box els in perfect order. Nothing will do this so effectually, so rapidly, so quietly, so pleasantly as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This potent preparation trims and balances the system, and clothes it, as it were, with defensive armor. Chronic dyspepsia, liver complaint, and fever and ague are never known to attack those who are wise enough to invoke the aid of this great preventive.

IMPORTERS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

A Guckenheimer & Bro, 1 hhd wine; W H Atkinson, 1 box a d 1 bbl sundries; C O Meilor, 1 box d piano; S Lord, 2 boxes sundries; 23 bbls whiskey; Reed, Shiffler & Co, 17 sacks rags; F B Gilbert, 28 pieces gas pipe; Graff Byers & Co, 1 cap hay; R H Wolff & Co, 4 bdls; 5 bbls dried apples; Wm Bingham, 1 do do; Nimick & Co, 2 cases pig mineral; W D Rogerson, 1 carmill rest; D N Gurney, 8 cars bar; W J Steel & Bros, 5 sacks beans, 2 boxes mdse; J Painter, 1 bbl shingle nails; 5 sacks T C Jenkins, 11 bbls flour; W J Moor, 60 sacks oats, 75 do rye; Graff, Byers & Co, 1 car bar iron; 1 str, 15 d 20 tons; Blair & Woods, 4 sacks flaxseed; 1 half barrels butter, 18 bbls apples; J P Graff 40 sacks flaxseed; Kell & Richart, 1 box mdse; Smith & Co, 10 empty ore barrels; Ewer & Hamilton, 20 bags flaxseed; Hugo Reisse, 1 car bags; Miller & Hays, 4 cases dry goods, 20 firebrifes; Superi r Iron Company, 1830 furnace bricks; Owens, Kennedy & Harper, 3 bundles sacks; W Hall Paul, 1 barrel butter; Wm Bingham, 1 do; R H Wolff & Co, 1 do; poultry; G Meyer, 1 bbl cheese; J Talg, 6 sks onions; James O Hanlon, 1 bbl apples; Smithfield street, bbl do; 1 box butter; Jacob Heek, 1 box butter; Henry Leslr, 3 boxes butter, 1 do cigars; Kenny & Sinaller, 5 bbls apples, 2 coops chickens; W Grove, 5 bbls apples, 1 coop chickens; Michael Schmidly, 2 barrels apples; Adam Hum, 1 box butter, 2 bbls dried apples, 16 bbls apples; L L Beck, 1 firkin butter, 1 keg lard, 1 bucket do; O Garber, 1 tub butter; O Wokasia, 2 qrs sheep; H J Craig, 3 bbls sun dries, 1 firkin butter, 1 box do, 3 dressed hogs; 3 bbls sun dries, 1 firkin, 1 box, 3 dressed hogs; 3 bbls apples, 1 firkin butter; Jas D. Rea, 1 firkin butter; H Lentz, 3 coops fowls, 1 bbl eggs, 1 box do; Kunkle & Mar tin, 1 bbl cider; Jacob Heek, 1 box do; C Kunz, Mar tin, 1 bbl cider; Mrs Cummings, 1 bale driving wiesels; Kennedy & Lashley, 1 bale rye straw; 1 car mdse.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W H Maloney, 16 bbls beans, 7 do c seed, 9 do flaxseed, 10 half bbls butter, 11 do dried apples, 1 do wadding, 1 do rags, 1 c to tirsgs, 1 do beans; Fahnestock, Parke, 9 do eggs, 1 c to tirsgs, 1 do beans; Head & Metzgar, 9 bbls beans, 5 do butter, 9 do dried apples, 1 do eggs, 1 firkine butter, 3 bbls brans; Keg lard; H Wolff & Co, 10 bbls dri d apples, 3 bbls apples; Sturgeon & Bros, 2 bbls eggs; D H Brooks, 1 do; 1 bbl hickory nuts, 1 half do do, 2 bbls eggs; Walker & Co, 2 boxes soap; Hubbell & Bros, 1 box do; Wilson, 1 sack dried apples; Gilmore, Simpson & Co, 1 car corn.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Gilmore, Simpson & Co, 1 car bulk corn; W A Hayes, barrier; Brady & Son, 22 sacks wool; C C Boyle, 3,000 feet lumber; Ralya & Robinson, 1 car lumber.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

Schreibar, Schott & Co, 180 pounds mill feed, 49 bbls flour; W H Hogan, 31 bales hay; F W Kapton, 31 bbls apples, 9 do cider, 46 sacks dried apples, 3 sacks flaxseed, 1 bag eggs, 1 do butter; T O Jenkins, 5 kegs lard, 3 bbls lither; J Painter, 2 bundles brooms; Macrum & G yde, 2 bales wadding; H Gerwig & Co, 1 barrel lime; Wm Copeland, 1 do do; Wm Bingham, 1 do; W P Hunker & Co, 2 boxes glass; McCullough, Smith & Co, 3 bales rags; Head & Metzgar, 10 bbls dried apples; Head & Metzgar, 10 bbls dried apples; M W Rankin, 3 pkgs butter, &c; J Anderson, 1 do do; 1 do do; sprag frame; Gilmore, Simpson & Co, 200 sacks corn; W J Meek, 1 car saw logs; Wm Hastings, 1 car staves; Schoemaker & Lang, 16 bbls flour.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shoenberger & Blair, 4 cars Pennsylvania iron ore; Johnston, Negley & Co, 1 car do; Graff, Bennett, Byers & Co, 1 do do; S M Kier & Co, 2 cars clay; Wm Neal & Bro, 1 car bark; W J McCandless, 11 bdls leather; J J McKnight, 30 sacks do; sacks; J S Finch, 24 sacks rye; D Wilson, 27 sacks do; sprag frame; Wilson & Co, 1 bbl merchandize; T K McKnight, 1 do do; W Jennings, 1 sack flaxseed; 1 bbl butter; 1 box do; 1 barrel poultry, 1 box do; J H Graham, 27 packages market truck; A Gallaher, 5 pkgs do; Gallaher & Marks, Bricker & Co, 1 car iron and nails; S M Stewart, 11 sacks corn, 1 do do; Montgomery & Hough, 2 pkgs do; marking. Various owners, 3 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Cunningham & Co, 40 ft stone A & D H Chambers, 30 do do; R C Schlarbaum, 27 do do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 66 bdls Commercial printing paper; T Hoskins, 2 cars wood.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S, 87 Fifth street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

jan7

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, January 11, 1867.

The demand on the various discount places for money is very heavy. The banks are full, and a great deal of customer paper has to go unpaid. In some instances it has been placed outside; but most of the private bankers are barely able to accommodate their own regular customers. The flurry in the New York money market to-day increased the stringency here, and there was a general holding back on the part of money lenders. Loans on mortgages are made pretty freely at from eight to ten per cent., and on stock collaterals for short paper at six ten.

—The New York stock quotations show a sharp decline in stocks. Prices at the forenoon board are given in the following list received at S. S. Bryan's:

U. S. 6's, 1881	107½
U.S. Bonds, 1881	107½
U. S. 7.30's, 1867-8	106½
" 5-20's 1868	107½
" new issues 1865	107½
" 7-30's	106½
Michigan Southern	79½
Michigan Southern guaranteed	79½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	102½
Erie	67
W. U. Telegraph Co.	43½
Chicago and Rock Island	103½
Chicago and Northwestern	40½
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	66½

His patches received at four o'clock this afternoon show a favorable reaction:

Erie	61
Michigan Southern	80
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90½
Chicago and Rock Island	103½
Chicago and Northwestern	41½

Mining stocks are firm, and some of the leading issues hold their late advance bandsomely.

Greenback Consolidated Mining Company, as in vious, and this, together with the last, and his wife and family were in destitute circumstances, created a sympathy for him which a petition for his pardon was circulated, and received assignatures of one hundred and fifty of our most prominent citizens. The petition was forwarded to the Governor, who, being unable to withhold the pardon, exercised the executive clemency to the condemned, and restored him again to his family and friends.

Gregory ..... 17½ | Corydon 6½
Rocky Mountain ..... 2 | Holman 200
Upper Hill ..... 5½ | Ivy 100
Hope ..... 50 | Smith & Parmelee 75

—In a late number of the New York *Tribune* we find the following remarks on the subject:

The proposition to grant the power to issue circulation by the National Banks is disturbing, and with some reason, "banks of circulation." The right of Congress to amend the law is undoubted, and hard as it might be to the banks to lose the bonds of $18,000,000 in gold to be deposited for circulation, the change would give satisfaction to tax-payers and the public, which every day becomes more and more clamorous of legal-tenders over National Bank notes. As a step toward specie payments, nothing is more necessary than to reduce the present circulating currency to some homogeneous mass, and we should hail the bronze which will be created by running the banks into the legal tender, since their circulation, as "greenbacks" grow scarce. The currency can be reduced to a uniform value by a simple process, by assuming the redemption of all National Banks by the Government, at Washington or New York, and buying of the banks the bonds now used as the basis of circulation, paying them the difference between the amount of circulation issued and the average market price in New York, during 1867, of the stocks so pledged. By this process the banks would then only be obliged to keep the 25 per cent. required upon deposits, and tax-payers would see $18,000,000 in good sound money annually. Assuming the redemption of these notes by the Treasury would make them nearly as good as legal tender, and the prices would be regulated by the contraction and reduction of process, as many argue. The banks would get from the Treasury the margin upon their stocks now pledged, and the premium to be paid on the bonds bought of them, out they would be in possession of a permanent and valuable gold of income per annum, a loss which would affect their ability to foster speculation, not to be supplied by their retirement from their profit margins and premiums upon the bonds bought and cancelled by the Treasury. The reduction of the bonds flow used as the basis for circulation would open the way for new and enlarged issues of legal tenders and consequent bonds into gold bearing debt, and so expedite the time when specie payments can be permanently restored.

This plan, thus slightly sketched, involves to the banks a loss of gold interest to the amount of $ 18,000,000, which is saved to the tax payers. While to the public it assures not only a better currency, but one which can be reduced in the normal wants of the country with less injury than will attend the retirement of the existing mixed currency of legal tender and bank notes.

—The Ocean Oil Company, of Philadelphia, have just published their annual statement of the workings of their wells for the past year. The product of the year ending October 1st, was 166,626 barrels; they have divided $150,000 in dividends, expended besides drilling the year $280,257 92—including $72,282 81 for Government tax, and $48,758 71 for 10,200 shares of their stock purchased. Mr. Charles H. Page is the Superintendent of this company, and his affairs are managed with energy and fidelity.

—Local stocks are quiet, and the condition of the money market as yet present unfavorable to any active movement. A sale of Pitt Township Bounty Bonds was made to day at 75. These bonds are dated September, 1864, and bear six per cent. interest. They seem to be a good purchase at these rates. Bank stocks command ready sale, including the minor issues of merit matters. A recent sale of Exchange Bank was made at 61½; Birmingham Bridge Company, ex dividend, 33½; and Birmingham Gas at 30½; Columbia Oil Company stock sold down to 62.

—Many of the most influential journals of the country are urging the question upon Congress of superseding the present issues of the National Banks by greenbacks.

HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 12, 1867.

The following are the card prices:

Spikes, 4 to 6 inch	7c per lb
" 3 inch	8c "
" 2½ inch	9c "
" 2 inch	10c "
" 1½ inch	12c "
Horse Shoe Iron	6½c "
Horse Shoes	7c "
Mule Shoes	8c "
Horse Nails	40 per cent off
Mule Nails	40 " "
Clinch Nails	40 " "
Spring Steel	12c per lb
Cast Steel	20c "
Blister Steel	12c "
Shear Steel	16c "
Anvils	12½c "
Vices	12½c "
Sledges	12½c "
Hammers	12½c "
Axes	$12 per doz
Hatchets	$12 "
Adzes	$12 "
Mortising Axes	$12 "
Hunting Axes	$12 "
Pick Axes	$12 "
Mattocks	$12 "
Hoes	$12 "
Shovels	$12 "
Spades	$12 "
Manure Forks	$12 "
Hay Forks	$12 "
Grain Scythes	$12 "
Grass Scythes	$12 "
Scythe Snaths	$12 "
Rakes	$12 "
Grain Cradles	$12 "
Grass Cradles	$12 "
Cradle Fingers	$12 "
Cradle Snaths	$12 "
Cradle Rifles	$12 "
Cradle Bows	$12 "
Cradle Bow Pins	$12 "
Cradle Bow Keys	$12 "
Cradle Bow Nuts	$12 "
Cradle Bow Screws	$12 "
Cradle Bow Washers	$12 "
Cradle Bow Rivets	$12 "
Cradle Bow Springs	$12 "
Cradle Bow Spring Screws	$12 "
Cradle Bow Spring Nuts	$12 "
Cradle Bow Spring Washers	$12 "
Cradle Bow Spring Rivets